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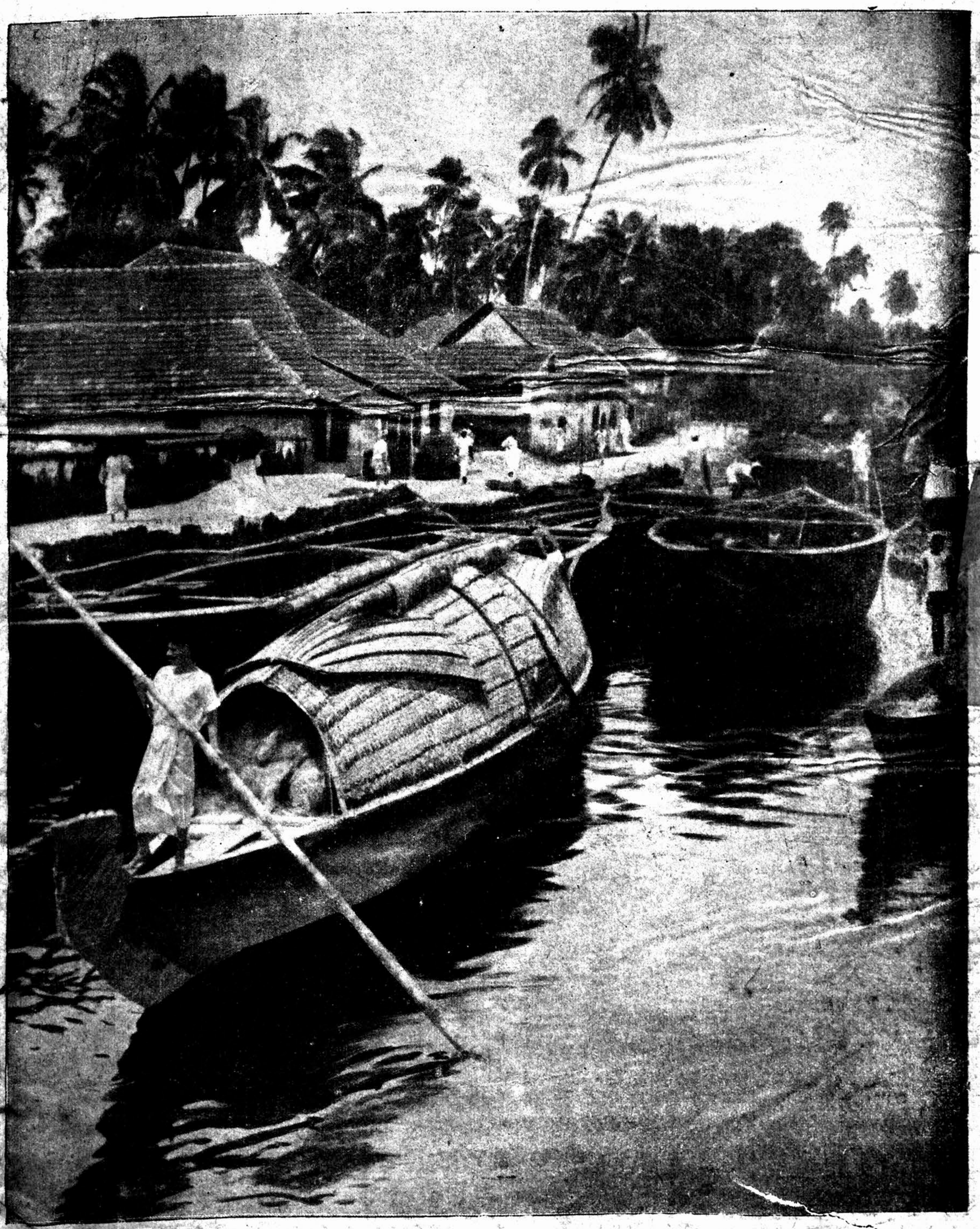
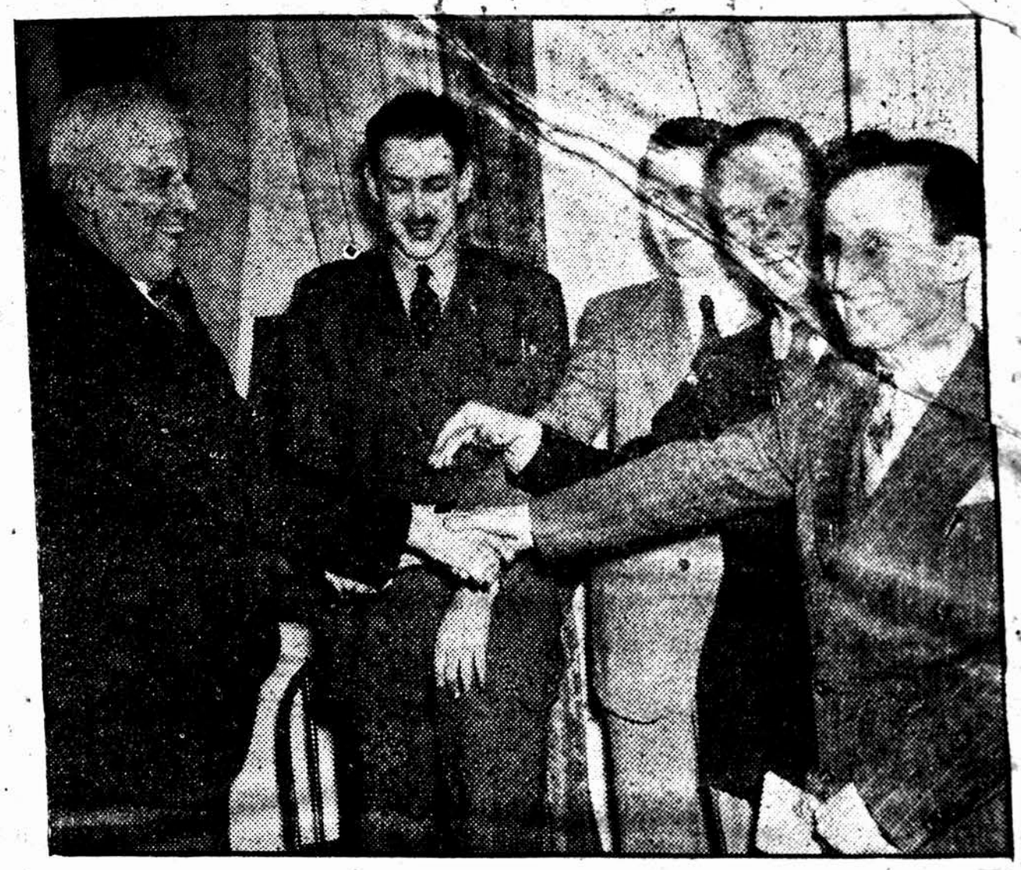
HOUSE-BOATS IN COCHIN

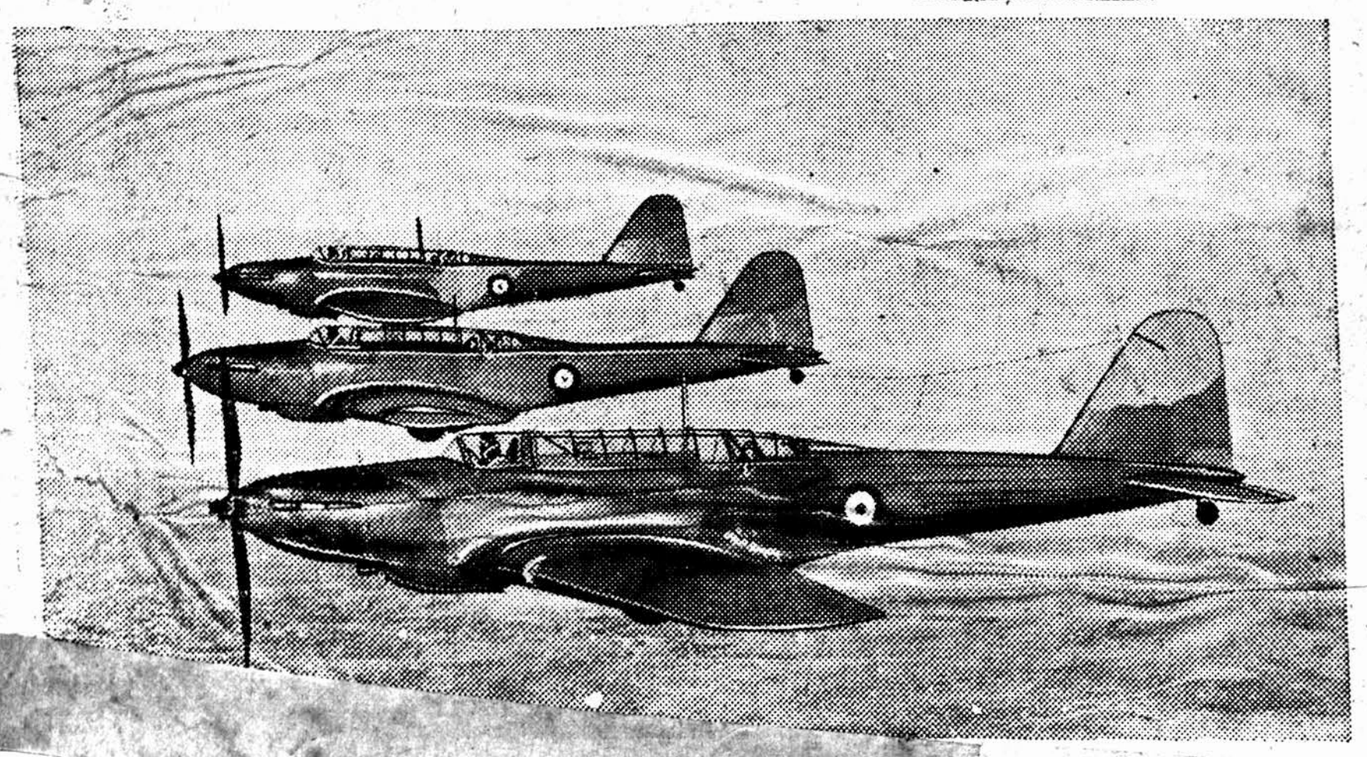


—Moorthy Vasan.

His wife watches as Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for U. S. Republican presidential nomination, registers in New York State Primary Election.



Norman Thomas, (Left) Socialist presidential nominee, got a warm welcome when he arrived in Washington for opening of Party's National Convention.



WINGS ABOVE THE BRITISH ARMY:

Three British Royal Air Force Battle Bombers fly in close formation.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, third son of Queen Victoria and a contemporary of Duke of Wellington, is still interested in things military, despite his 90 years. This picture of him was taken when he inspected men of the Royal Canadian Regiment, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief.

British Artists had been busy lately preparing their pictures for this year's Royal Academy Exhibition in Burlington House, London. This picture shows Lady Queensberry varnishing her portrait of Major-General Carton de Wiart, V. C., Commander-in-Chief of British troops in Norway.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JULY 7, 1940

THE CRUCIFIXION OF PARIS

By HOMI J. H. TALEYARKHAN.

PARIS—who hasn't been thrilled by that name! The millions who have seen it and the millions who haven't alike! It is the ardent wish of the former class to see it again, of the latter to see it "just once."

But I wonder—I who am fortunately in the ranks of the luckier ones—if I should like to be in Paris, that throbbing city of wine, women and song, again, now.

Not because I will miss the "wine, women and song"—that is after all only a superficial impression of Paris on wild holiday-makers—not again that I am afraid of Hitler,—he will do Paris good by substituting discipline where dissipation was—but because I feel that something which I have seen will have gone from it for ever. The grandeur of France!

Yes, the grandeur of France will be no more. What if the city remains untouched; its glory has fled. Humiliation has been the ransom paid for preservation. Hollow, empty preservation, with all significance lost, all greatness gone.

Amazing Indifference

What I found most amazing is that no preparations were made to guard this city of cities against invasion. The contemptuous indifference of the Parisians for the enemy was indeed admirable—it must have infuriated Hitler—but, alas, in the long run fatal!

I remember we were in Paris that last week before the declaration of war. We had not heard about the momentous events which were paving the way with such ruthless rapidity towards the clash of arms.

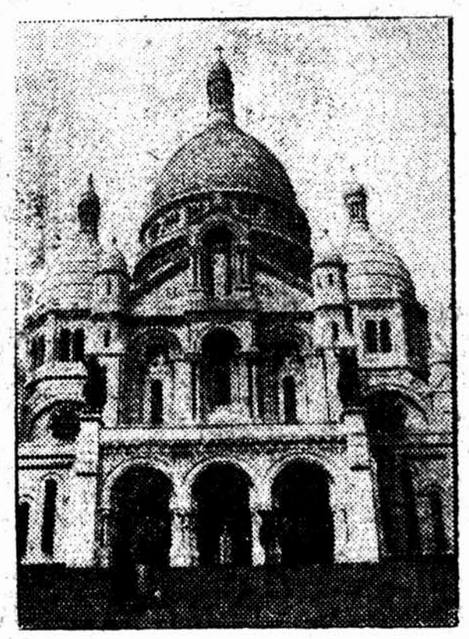
No, not a word! Not a word did we hear even in those last fateful days. Paris pretended to be blissfully ignorant of the entire affair. Just then London was buzzing with excitement. War was on the lips of everyone. Defence preparations were rushed to completion with frantic hurry.

Yet, nothing in Paris—Paris which was much nearer war than London. It merely carried on as if we were living in the most peaceful of all times. Those famous open-air cafes were packed day in and day out, the Lafayette, the most renowned shopping centre of the world, was crowded as usual, the streets were full of easy-going Parisians, and at night those lovely boulevards were a festival of light and gaiety. I talked to many a Frenchman in the street. None of them, without exception, ever mentioned a word about the situation.

It was not till the eve of the war that we heard anything about it. And then not through a Frenchman! We had just finished dinner and were waiting to go to the Bal de Tabarin, one of the most spectacular shows in the world.

A Shock

Since there was still a little time, I turned on the radio quite casually and tuned in to London



LE SACRE-COEUR DE MONTMARTRE—The great Church quite near the picturesque nocturnal rendezvous of gay Parisians and other holiday-makers. It is strange how so much saintliness and so much fickleness are such close neighbours.

PLACE de la CONCORDE—the fashionable highway of Paris.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE—stands at the far end of the Tuileries. Its magnificent compositions are the pride of Paris. But to-day neither the triumph nor the pride belong to their rightful owner.

(that was the first time I was handling a radio in Paris; nobody usually has the time or the patience for it there).

The first words we heard were, "The British Embassy requests all British subjects to leave Paris immediately in view of the gravity of the situation."

We got the shock of our lives. Gravity of the situation? What situation? I asked an elderly—mind you, an elderly—French gentleman who was also in the room, if he had heard anything about it.

"Oh, the war!" he said as if quite bored, "there is some talk about it. But I don't worry." And laughing uproariously as if it were all a huge joke, he asked me not to think about it either. Then he started talking to me animatedly about everything else—except the war. He was wholly unconcerned about the fact that Hitler was trying to break down the door of his house.

But our natures, fortunately or unfortuately, are not made the French way. We worried. We almost gave up our idea of going to the Bal De Tabarin and felt the impulse of running up to our rooms to pack. But for our newly-acquired friend I suppose we would have done so.

He earnestly urged us to go. It was so wonderful, he said among other things of praise about it, that we will forget all about "cette guerre". And added that it was even worth risking Hitler's bombs—which promptly sent a shiver down my spine!

But we did go that night.

London—A Contrast

The next night in London, in the midst of a dismal black-out, we were telling our friends of the magnificence of the show we had seen in Paris only the night before. And they said, "You had a nerve, hadn't you?" Which was incidentally exactly what we had thought—but with our hearts in our shoes—of our French friend!

For the next few days I basked in the reflected glory of my holiday. All the wonderful things I had seen made me day dream and dream at night. London seemed bleak and black after such a feast of colour and splendour.

Though war was declared, I could never imagine Paris to be anything else to what I had seen it, to what I had felt it to be. To-day I think otherwise. I might see it the same again. But I will never "feel" it the same.

I very nearly came to feeling it a little different when we were in Paris again a few months later on our way to India.

We arrived in Paris in the morning after a ghastly night on the channel which fully lived up to its evil reputation.

Everything was quiet. Streets deserted, shops drowsy, boulevards empty. At last, we thought, a little sadly, Paris had awakened to the danger. We cursed the war for robbing Paris of its life. What a difference already to how we had seen it sometime ago!

Gaiety To The Last

But, Paris was only making a fool of us. It was laughing up its sleeve while deceiving us. Deceiving us it was!

For, by the afternoon, the dreary canvas was suddenly splashed by a riot of colours. Paris

(Continued on Page 2)

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Age Of Miracles In Britain

John Bull's Reaction To Overnight Political Revolution

(By IKONOBLAST IN GLASGOW 'FORWARD').

"IT'S all a nightmare to me, said my old friend Colonel Bloodshot, as he sipped his whisky and soda and mopped his brow feverishly. "I don't know what to make of things these days. My head is simply in a whirl. Everything seems to be going topsy-turvy. The old England that I knew seems to have gone overnight."

"Cheer up, Colonel," said I. "You know we've been in difficulties before but we've always muddled through."

"Yes, yes, I know," replied the Colonel, "the British Empire cannot be beaten but it's all these queer things happening one after the other that makes me wonder whether I'm in a nightmare or have got the D.T.s."

"We're all feeling a bit that way," said I, "but we've got to keep cool."

"What I don't understand is how things have changed so quickly overnight," replied the Colonel. "Why, we seem to have had a Revolution and begad, Winston seems to be leading it. Not that I've anything against Winston.

Except when he was a damned Radical, Winston has always been a hero of mine. What I can't understand is why he's suddenly become so thick with the T.U.C."

TO WIN THE WAR

"But," said I, "he thinks we must bring the T.U.C. in to win the war."

"Of course," replied the Colonel, "we want to rope in everybody to win the war. We don't want Hitler here. I volunteered to join our Local Defence Corps to help to shoot down parachutists but they told me I was too old. Of course, I am getting old. I've not done anything in the way of active service since I volunteered for a special constable's job at the time of the General Strike. Then I thought we had to defend the Empire from the T.U.C. Now it looks as if the T.U.C. has been called in to defend the Empire. It's all these queer things that puzzle me."

"Have another whisky and soda," said I. "It will steady your nerve and help you to understand."

"Why," continued the Colonel, "wasn't this chap Bevin one of the leaders of the T.U.C. at the time of the General Strike? I listened to him the other night over the wireless urging us all to put our backs into it, and Winston couldn't have done it better. If I were only ten years younger and didn't have the gout I would volunteer to go down a coal mine myself.

It won't be long before a lot of the best people will be asking the way to the nearest coal mine."

"That's the spirit," said I. "What we want is more coal. When everybody is prepared to go and work down a coal mine and do a good twelve-hour day Hitler will realise that the British Empire isn't done after all."

"It's a big risk though, taking all these fellows into the Cabinet," continued the Colonel. "I'm willing to put up with anything as long as they stop Hitler coming over here but I don't like Socialism and I wouldn't stand for Bolshevism.

Look at that Bill they rushed through the other night. The State now owns everything. It can take over the banks, the coal mines. the insurance companies and everything and make us go and work anywhere. I've seen the day, sir, when the House of Lords wouldn't have stood for that. But they swallowed it at one gulp.

What's the difference between that and Bolshevism?"

"Not much," said I, "but we've got to do it to save the Empire."

"That's what troubles me," said the Colonel, "but I don't like this fellow Cripps being sent to Russia."

"Who do you think they should send to Russia then," said I, "Mosley?"

CRIPPS FOR RUSSIA

"I don't know," replied the Colonel, "but surely they could have found somebody better than Cripps. Look what he said about Buckingham Palace. Don't you think there's a danger he will offer to sell India to Stalin?"

"None at all," said I, "Stalin doesn't want any more trouble. He would refuse to take Gandhi if he were offered him."

"But how long was it," asked the Colonel, taking another sip at his whisky and soda, "since I read that he was expelled from the Labour Party? Wasn't it last week?"

"No, no," said I. "That was Pritt, they are keeping him in reserve for Viceroy."

Well, it's quite beyond me," went on the Colonel. "When I listened to the wireless the other night and heard that an M.P. was in Brixton Jail, I said to Dashwood, 'That's the way to treat the Communists,' and then it turned out to be a Tory M.P. who was chairman of the Right Club and had been in the Guards. Dashwood said, 'Good God, it's a Tory M.P.'

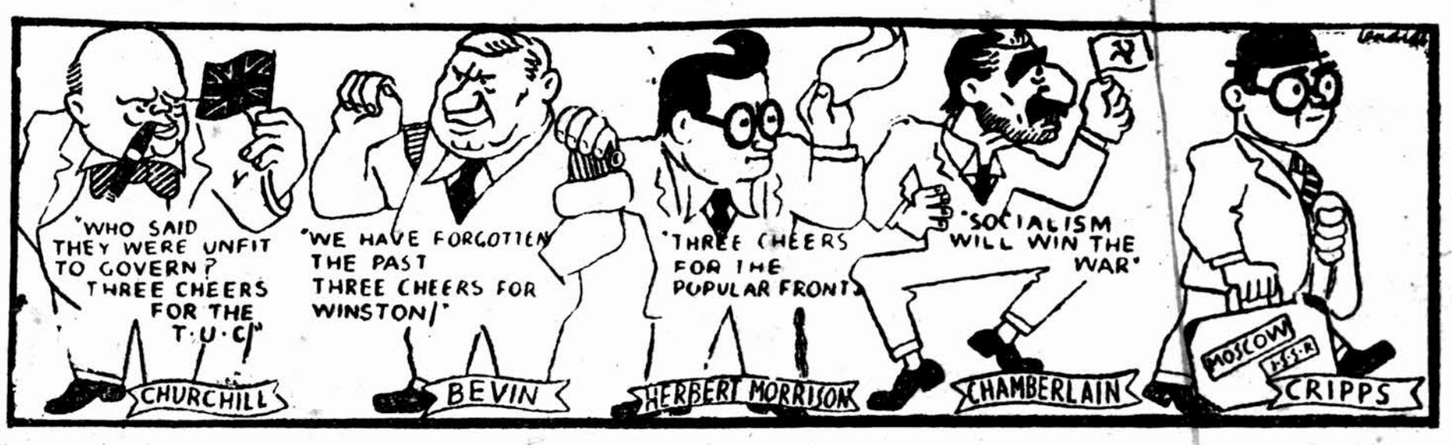
Brixton Jail! They might have put him on parole. It makes one wonder who will be next."

"So it does," said I, "but I see Mosley will be allowed to have his wine and his beer sent in to him. Stalin would have fed him on bread and water before bumping him off.

If I were him or Mosley or any of the others I would say, 'Thank God we're in a free country and not in Russia."

"There's something in that" said Colonel Bloodshot, emptying his glass.

"Have another," said I, "it will cheer you up and help you to understand."


"WHO SAID THEY WERE UNFIT TO GOVERN? THREE CHEERS FOR THE T·U·C!"
CHURCHILL
"WE HAVE FORGOTTEN THE PAST THREE CHEERS FOR WINSTON!"
BEVIN
"THREE CHEERS FOR THE POPULAR FRONT!"
HERBERT MORRISON
"SOCIALISM WILL WIN THE WAR"
CHAMBERLAIN
MOSCOW U.S.S.R.
CRIPPS

AGE OF MIRACLES

(By Lenardt in "Glasgow Herald")

The Crucifixion Of Paris

(Continued From Page 1)

was magically transformed. It was its inimitable self again. Tides of laughing and careless Parisians paraded the streets, lounged in the cafes, flooded the shops.

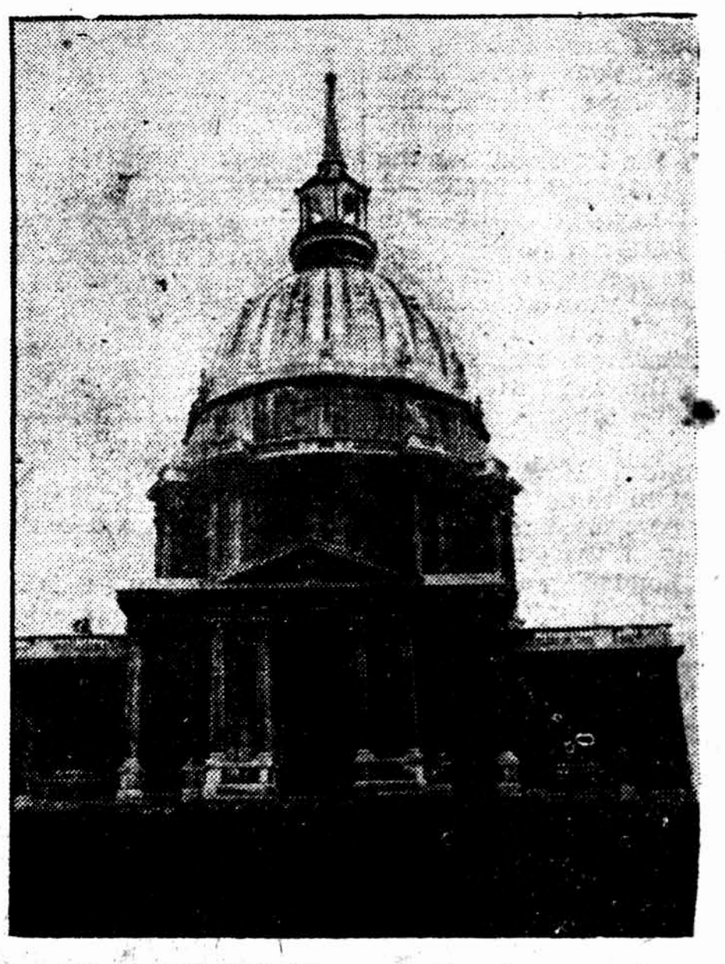
Who would say this was war! Not a soldier, not a mechanized unit, not even a sandbag did we see anywhere. Paris seemed to be making hay on the doorstep of death.

London Parks were distorted for the sake of providing Air Raid shelters, while thoroughfares were littered with sandbags and other precautions, but the gardens of the Tuilieries, the broad reach of the lovely Champs Elysees, the glorious octagon of the Place de la Concorde, were left unmarred and as fascinating as ever.

Even at dusk when one might reasonably expect a black-out in a city so liable to enemy bombardment, there was not any semblance of it, while London, much further away from the danger zone and moreover with eight almost impenetrable lines of defence was groping in the dark.

Shop windows were ablaze, street lights were not even shaded, cafes and houses were merrily lit up—some had made an apologetic effort to hide their lights. In fact, there was every indication of a Fair and not a "warfare" in progress.

Such was Paris, not only on the eve of war, but even in the midst of it. To-day she has paid the penalty of her presumption. She stands at the bar of justice, condemned to crucifixion.



HOTEL DES INVALIDES—the magnificent mausoleum inside which is the unique tomb of Napoleon I, the mighty little Frenchman. The disillusioned people of France must be saying wistfully, "Oh, Napoleon, thou shouldst have been living at this hour," as with tearing anguish in their hearts, they watch the German Swastika, flying triumphantly on its top.

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Body Of Lenin Rests Life-Like In Its Glass Coffin On Red Square Sixteen Years After His Death

Embalming Was Masterpiece Of Soviet Science And First Of Its Kind In History Of The World

By CHATWOOD HALL

SEVENTY YEARS after his birth (1870) and sixteen years after his death (1924,) Lenin still exists in life-like likeness in his glass sarcophagus on Red Square in the world-famous red and black polished granite mausoleum alongside the Kremlin wall. More than 16,000,000 persons of all races, nationalities, colours, and professions and callings, from London to Cape Town, New York to Shanghai, Sydney to Bombay, not to mention from all corners of the Soviet Union, have passed in respectful profession pass the still life-like body of Lenin, who was one of the world's greatest geniuses. The visitor is invariably struck by the remarkable fact that Lenin's body has been preserved with the exact likeness of Lenin in life. This is the one single instance in the world where the body of a deceased person has been so successfully embalmed as to prevent any noticeable changes, after the passage of many years, in physiological configuration from the moment of death.

Previous Unsuccessful Attempts

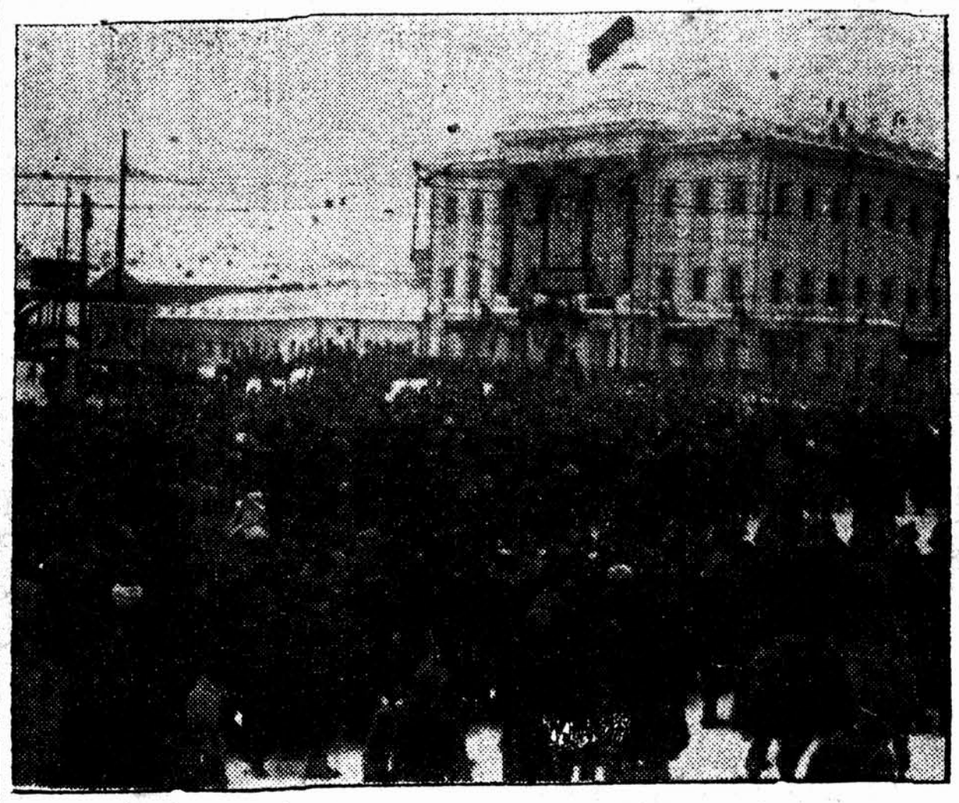
There have been made other efforts elsewhere, but they have all failed, with the result that subsequently the deceased person had to be buried. Two of the best-known of such attempts were those made to embalm and permanently preserve the remains of Pope Alexander Fifth in 1410 and the English King George First in 1135. Both attempts were unsuccessful.

Immediately after Lenin's death in 1924, the question arose of preserving his body in life-likeness for posterity. Long lines of people, stretching for miles, stood night and day in the bitter January Russian cold to view Lenin's body, first in the House of the Trade Unions and then in the temporary wooden mausoleum which had been hastily constructed on Red Square on the site of the present granite and marble tomb. The usual embalming methods were inadequate; deterioration and anatomical changes became noticeable. There were yet hundreds of thousands waiting to view the body; even from abroad workers' organizations sent requests to delay burial so that they could send delegations to pay their last respects at the bier of Lenin.

The Soviet Government was faced with an urgent and difficult problem. It had no precedents to turn to. Lenin's skin, especially on the face, was noticeably drying up. The ancient Egyptian art of mummification offered no hope, for this method aimed not so much at retaining physiological likeness, as at prevention of dissolution and disintegration of the body. Ancient mummification also did not preserve the natural colour of the skin, but left the skin with a highly unnatural, dark-brown colour.

Mobilization Of Science

As a result of the noticeable changes setting in on Lenin's body and the necessity of taking immediate measures for further preservation of the body with as much natural likeness as possible, entry to the mausoleum was discontinued late in February, 1924. The Soviet Government mobilized its outstanding men of science to ponder the question of further embalming the body, primarily with the aim of its life-like preservation for a long period of time. V. M. Molotov, present Soviet Foreign Minister and Head of the Soviet Government, and Felix Dzerjhinsky, former head of the old G.P.U., headed the commission. The following Soviet scientists formed the personnel: Professors Weisbrod, Vorobyev, Abrikosov, Deshin, Karuzin, Schor and a few others. However, the commission's labours proved unsuccessful; and it came to the conclusion that contemporary science was not yet able to preserve human tissues and bodies from changes when kept in air, under ordinary temperature, and at the same time leaving the remains accessible for general public view.



Scene at the House of the Trade Unions (in background) when Lenin's body lay in state before being placed in the Mausoleum on Red Square.

"Contemporary embalming methods consist of injecting into the blood vessels an antiseptic solution," according to Academician Abrikosov, who was a member of the first commission which unsuccessfully tackled the problem of preserving Lenin's body. "Although this method does preserve the body from decay for an appreciable length of time, it does not guarantee for long the maintenance of the person's life-like resemblance, which must sooner or later result from drying up and contraction of the skin. It is possible to preserve for pedagogical and scientific purposes bodies and their parts, retaining their natural colour, but this is possible only by keeping them in liquid or semi-liquid solutions."

At Last!

An extremely difficult task faced Soviet scientists. Contemporary embalming methods it was obvious, could not serve the purpose of preserving Lenin's body for daily view by tens of thousands of persons. Matters seemed hopeless, until two outstanding Soviet professors—the anatomist Vorobyez and the biochemist Zbarsky—appeared on the scene with a special method, which they had worked out in collaboration, for preserving Lenin's body. The Soviet Government approved of the method of these two professors and authorized them to begin work on the body in the mausoleum. The main problems facing these two audacious Soviet scientists were: to remove the noticeable drying up effects on the body, particularly on the face ;to prevent further recurrence of drying up symptoms; to prevent the harmful effects of light and air; and to prevent the possibility of infection entering the body.

The successful and brilliant piece of scientific work carried out by these professors is a distinguished page in the history of bold and audacious Soviet science. It is not possible to give an account of the methods used in this masterpiece of embalming. the first of its kind in the world which has accomplished the hitherto unknown task of preserving in actual life-likeness and in ordinary air the body of a deceased person.

Sixteen years after Lenin's death, his body retains the natural features and facial expressions of the great genius as he was in life. Past the glass coffin containing the body, an annual average of more than, 1,00,000 persons have tread in silent reverence to gaze on the remains of this Russian and world giant of the intellect and prophet of those who toil and do the day's work.

Lenin's Mausoleum on Red Square in Winter, showing the unending stream of visitors which daily pass through the Tomb to view Lenin's life-like body. More than 16,000,000 persons from all parts of the world have visited the Mausoleum since its construction a short while after Lenin's death in 1924.

Careers For Our Matriculates

—"THE FINE ARTS"

(Talk broadcast on the All-India Radio, Bombay on 13th June 1940 by Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.)

I HAVE been asked to express my views regarding the possibilities in the Fine Arts as providing a possible career for our matriculates. This, indeed, is not a simple question to answer briefly, because Art as a career, whether it is considered in relation to matriculates or non-matriculates, largely depends upon the quality of the human material we are dealing with.

A good general education, of course, is an asset indispensable to every profession. This particular asset has, however, not been possessed by every great artist in the past, and in spite of this deficiency, they have accomplished great works of art, chiefly through their aesthetic sense and power to express graphically their creative ideas.

I speak with some experience when I say that some of the most promising art students in any Art School or Art College have had little or no education at all. This does not mean that a good education is unnecessary to an artistic career; I would say, quite the reverse is the case; because I am convinced that if those same promising and talented students whom I have mentioned, were possessed of a good education, it would undoubtedly fortify their outlook on life and would be to their artistic advantage. The matriculate, therefore, has achieved one step in the right direction by virtue of his education.

Aptitude For Art

I would, however, say to all matriculates—you have had a good standardised education; you have confined your thoughts and energy to the particular subjects required to pass the matriculation examination—now you have to utilise your disciplined mind to do something creative. Your disciplined mind will prove an excellent background for most of the professions open to you, but your creative faculty must now play its part, especially so, if you take up art as a profession, because I consider creative ability as one of the most important ingredients for the making of a successful artist, and that applies to any branch of art you may finally choose.

Unlike the general educational qualifications necessary for admission into the universities, admission into the School of Art at present (except Architecture) is purely a question of artistic merit. Art students generally being gifted with artistic manipulative skill, and possessed of the power to express themselves pictorially, may in some cases be responsible for their neglect in expressing themselves by other educational means. I trust the time is not distant when a higher standard of general education can be insisted upon, and it is, perhaps, not too much to hope that in the near future every student taking up art as a career will have received a higher education.

Before I go into the question regarding the possibilities of an artistic career for our matriculates, let me again emphasise the fact that a boy or girl matriculate must have a natural aptitude for art. It is not at all likely that this comparatively rare quality should suddenly blossom forth the day after the matriculation results have been declared. He or she, if made of the right artistic material, would have shewn sufficient evidence of an artistic aptitude long before reaching the matriculation examination room. An artist cannot be made overnight and I am sure the artistic urge, if you possess it, would surely have made its appearance in the more tender years.

'A Precarious Undertaking'

Another point I would like to stress is that at present drawing or any form of art is not included in the subjects taken for the matriculation examination, How then can it be reasonably expected that a boy or girl having passed the matriculation, even with honours, is fitted to go into any section of an Art School other than the very elementary, and then to spend two or three years, perhaps only to discover they have taken up the wrong profession? Until drawing is made part of the matriculation syllabus, many students will be handicapped if they wish to take up Art as a profession.

The artistic profession is a precarious undertaking: I say precarious, because I consider an artist to a great extent is a victim of circumstances. By that I mean, the average art student embarking upon his career cannot always decide immediately whether he is going to be an architect, sculptor, painter or any other type of artist; he must try himself out, and discover in which branch of Art he feels most competent to specialise. What I have already said may to some seem rather obvious and commonplace, but my experience, however, is that many parents, although anxious to guide their sons or daughters regarding their future, are quite unaware of those obvious facts which I have pointed out.

Bombay School Of Art

Fond parents often bring their children to me for my advice regarding their admission into the Art School and to guide them regarding their future prospects in Art. They usually bring a collection of drawings for me to see, which incidentally are more often than not, crude pencil tracings or copies of Film Stars obviously taken from some film magazine, and from their remarks I gather that they would wish me to believe that they are the proud parents responsible for bringing into this world another Art genius. In addition to the proud and fond parents, we have also the "not so proud and not so fond parents." Some time ago a father brought his son to me for advice regarding the boy's chances in taking up an artistic vocation. The father was quite frank, and explained that his son was not particularly brilliant, in fact he had always failed in his examinations, and the father had now reached the des-

(Continued On Page 9)

A European Journalist's Adventures In Japan

Imprisoned For Merely Asking For A Permit To Visit A Prison!

STRANGE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF THE NIPPONESE

In spite of their assimilation of Western ideas, the Japanese still do many every day things in a way that seems strange to us, writes "John O'London's Weekly". To open or close a door, for instance, says Mr. Gerald Samson in "Warning Lights of Asia" keys are turned in what we are accustomed to think is the wrong direction. The Japanese say "east-north" instead of "north-east", "there and here" instead of "here and there," and the Western wave of good-bye signifies "come here". Men take first place in everything:—

"They precede women entering or leaving a room and also on the street. The man is served first at meals and it is the woman who pays the bills in restaurants; she is also the one to carry the parcels. Comparatively few embroiderers are women; most of the finest work being executed by men and boys. As a last example let us watch a Japanese maiden thread her needle. Look! she is slipping the eye of the needle over the point of the thread."

BUYING A TELEPHONE

Carpenters plane towards the body, but matches are struck away from one. When counting on the fingers people begin with the thumb until all the fingers are down and then turn up the little finger of six and so on. Envelopes are addressed thus: "Japan, Tokyo, Kyobashi (the name of the ward), Ginza 240. Smith John Mr."

Tokyo, says Mr. Samson, with a population of nearly six and a half millions, has only 60,000 telephones. A man who wants one installed often has to wait for over a year. If he can afford it, therefore, he applies to a telephone broker, "who buys him and existing number for anything from fifty to a hundred pounds, according to the superstitious value of the numerals. Houses are numbered apparently on the same principle. Number 25 may be next door to number 300—you never can tell unless a policeman helps you out, and more often than not he has to refer to a map."

SALARIES ARE SMALL.

Salaries, to our way of thinking, are small, although living is cheap. A bank manager, for instance, may get £12 a month "a senior professor in a university a little less than £20, a policeman between fifty-five and ninety shillings. The stipend of a prefectual governor is about £290 a year, that of a Cabinet Minister not quite £400, and that of the Prime Minister £560."

There seems to be religious tolerance as long as private worship does not infringe on Shinto, the national religion. Quite a number of Japanese, we are told, see nothing inconsistent in practising Shinto, Buddhism, and Christianity together. At Christmas time Santa Claus with his reindeer and pack is seen in all the toyshops:—

"He is also to be seen standing at the door of department stores beckoning customers inside, where the tastefully decorated giant Christmas-trees and the roast turkey featured on the menu in the dining-rooms provide a seasonable atmosphere. Hotels, restaurants, and cafes are all in festive array, and everywhere the shopper is greeted by "Merry Christmas."

BEETHOVEN IS POPULAR.

Translations from Western authors—Shakespeare, Darwin, Rousseau, Ibsen, Wilde, Tennyson, Scott, Tolstoy, Poe—run into hundreds of thousands. D. H. Lawrence seems to be popular, too, and so was James Joyce until he was banned in 1938. Since the last war the more sophisticated Japanese have developed a liking for our classical music—particularly Beethoven and Schubert.

Getting into Japan is a tedious business, Mr. Samson, as a free-lance journalist, tells us that he became a special target for official—and officious—questions:—

"Are you married?"

"No."

"Any children?"

"I told you I am not married."

"Very sorry for you."

Official concern at my misfortune relieved the tension. I was permitted to land in Japan.

THROWN INTO PRISON

He was followed about ceaselessly by the police and finally, during the army mutiny of 1936, was arrested. Having been relieved of his collar and tie, braces, suspenders, and shoes, he was thrust into a cell that already contained five grimy Japanese convicts. In the middle of the night, he says, he remembered that only the other day he had

(Continued on Page 27)

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The Port Of London Carries On

Over Hundred Ocean Liners Berthed Daily

By HERBERT DAWSON

("London" writes Mr. Dawson in this vivid article, "is a living city, and its heart beats along the sixty-nine miles of river frontage that comprises the Port of London." It is on "London River" as the watermen call it, that the prosperity of London has been based since the time of the Romans. Now—and in spite of the war—the world's greatest port is as active as ever it has been.)

LONDON is growing city, a living city, and its heart beats along the 69 miles of river fronage that comprises the Port of London—"London River" to the thousands of merchant seamen who look upon the British capital as their second home.

It is inevitable that the war has brought changes to London River, but these changes have not affected the normal activities of the world's greatest port. British exports have shown a steady increase since the first month of war and the docks and warehouses beside the Thames are busier to-day than they were in the "average" days of 1937-38.

Effect Of War

To the casual visitor the main change in the Port is the absence of colour. The great liners no longer flaunt their gleaming hulls and brightly painted funnels. The sun no longer reflects from polished brass, and the defensive guns mounted on all British ships serve as a grim reminder that London River—like the rest of the Empire—is at war.

I asked one river lighterman—a veteran of 70, whose sole regret is that "the Navy won't 'ave me"—what difference the war had made to his work on London River. His answer was: "We works 'arder and we works longer—wot with most of the younger men at sea—but we don't allow the war to interfere. Along the river we works by the tide—and that's one thing that Hitler can't alter." In other words London River carries on.

And why not? War is no stranger to the Port. In the early days of British history Viking pirates used the river as an easy road to the heart of Britain; on one occasion London Bridge itself acted as a barrier to the invading forces. When in 1588 the menace of Spanish invasion hung over England, Queen Elizabeth concentrated her army at Tilbury—where the main passenger docks now stand—to repel the army which was expected to cross from Holland.

Holland, too, has carried war into the tidal reaches of London River. In 1667 a Dutch Fleet appeared in the Thames and reached the mouth of the Medway, a river leading to the British naval dockyard at Chatham. Samuel Pepys, the famous English diarist, records how the thunder of its guns could be heard on Tower Hill, and for the first and only time in its long history a hostile force cut off London River from the sea.

During The Great War

During the Great War air attacks brought a new form of warfare to the Port of London. The docks, warehouses, and especially Woolwich arsenal, offered a tempting target to German raiders. Several attacks were made on "dockland", but, although some casualties were suffered, the work of the Port was not interrupted. Most of these attacks were made early in the war and in 1917 and 1918 the growing strength of the British defences sealed the port against raiding bombers.

Probably the greatest danger that has ever threatened the port of London was the Great Fire of 1665. All the city docks and warehouses were destroyed and thousands of pounds' worth of valuable merchandise—as well as many fine ships—were lost in the five day conflagration. But the next tide brought fresh ships, and the London watermen set to work among the still hot ashes. The fire hardly affected the volume of trade, and a port that can survive such a disaster is capable of facing any future risk with confidence.

A British grain ship unloading her cargo in a London dock.

Problems Of Black-Out

Apart from the ever present danger of air-raids—a risk minimised by the British defences as well as the Port's own air-raid precautions service—the main worry along London River to-day is the "black-out". To berth a large liner in total darkness is no easy task, and yet it is being done night after night—tide, as the waterman said, remains the governing factor on London's waterfront.

Bargemen and lightermen are the chief sufferers from the black-out. It has increased the hazards of their work a hundredfold, and during the cold weather of early 1940, more than one man lost his footing on the icy decks and died unseen in the black waters of the river.

After several months of war, London is still the chief port of Great Britain. To her docks come ships from every corner of the world. Most of these are British, but the brightly painted neutral vessels—whose efforts to show their nationality have so often proved fruitless—lend touches of colour to the drab tone of war-time shipping. American ships, of course, are not seen in any belligerent port and London's *Baltic trade is no longer of real importance.*

London docks, however, are far from empty. On a single day over 100 ocean-going vessels will be berthed in the main dock systems, and naval convoys bring a steady stream of inbound ships to the lower Thames. The majority of these carry foodstuffs or war material of various sorts. One Australian vessel which I watched unloading, carried sufficient meat for 1,000,000 joints as well as wheat for 500,000 loaves. In her holds, in addition to some "general cargo", were also 3,000,000 apples and 25,000,000 "pats" of butter.

Nor has the normal trade of London decreased to any great extent. Outgoing ships are deep laden with British motor-cars and machinery for overseas markets, while inbound vessels still carry ivory, tea, spices, gems, carpets and rare drugs to the

(Continued on Page 28)

The Port of London is no longer bright with paint and bunting. The ships that use London River are now as drab as the grey waters of the Thames itself. This scene in one of the Royal Docks gives some idea of the volume of trade which still passes into London, and the guns mounted on every vessel serve as grim reminders that British merchant-seamen—indeed seamen of all nations—face as great a risk as do their comrades in the fighting services.

Indian Arms And Armour

WAR seems to be a necessary element in the life of nations, and in this respect we must admit that we are 'barbarians', if by this word we understand those who wages war relentlessly to the uttermost degree. In India, from the earliest times the struggle for existence engendered private as well as public war.

The want of homogeneity in the population and the great disparity among the different classes in the arts of civilised life of India tend to make the classification of offensive and defensive weapons rather difficult. Although civilisation in India dates from a very ancient period, we find races side by side steeped in the atmost depths of barbarism. The man-eating tiger in the forests of Central India may be shot with a bullet from a rifled gun, or an arrow from the bamboo bow of the Bhil. As a matter of fact guns and pistols were unknown in some parts of India, as in Nepal and Tibet, till about the middle of the 19th century A. D.

Arms In The Early Days

The earliest reference to Indian arms is to be found in the poetic histories of the two famous epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharatta. The Ramayana, dating from about 2100 B.C., celebrates the deeds of Rama, King of Ayodhya or Oudh, and Ravana the King of Lanka or Ceylon. The Mahabharatta dating from about 1000 B.C. describes the wars between two branches of the house of Hastinapura the Pandavas and Kauravas. The Pandavas were ultimately victorious, and made Indraprastha, the modern Delhi, their capital. Arjuna, one of the Pandava princes, is said to have used a sword and the bow with amazing skill. He never missed his target when throwing the 'chakra' or quoit. Bhima, a renowned hero in the war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, slew Duryodhana, the greatest warrior among the Kauravas, with his favourite arm, the mace.

The Adi Parva—the first chapter of the Mahabaratta describes the armies of the Kauravas and Pandavas. These were composed of 18 Akshauhinis or army corps or divisions. Each Akshauhini was composed of 21,870 chariots and elephants, 109,350 foot soldiers, and 65,610 horsemen.

In the Institutes of Manu we learn that the infantry was armed with spears, short swords, and bows and arrows. The bows and arrows served to a certain extent for hundreds of years the purpose which is performed by the guns of later years. The sword, battle-axe and spears were useful when the fight was at close quarters; but the bow and arrow did remarkable work when the enemy had to be dealt with at a distance. The soldiers were also armed with clubs, daggers, javelins, and lances.

Warrior's Dress

The soldiers were dressed with short breeches and pieces of leather fixed about the loins. Besides metallic armour, leather and quilted coats were also used. Helmets, chain mail and plate armour were known from the time of the Rig-veda. Indian steel has been well known from ancient times. The swords of Damascus, which maintained their pre-eminence even after the blades of Toledo in Spain had become famous, were made of Indian steel. The steel mines were situated a few miles south of the Shisha Hills east of Nirmal. The Dimdurti mines near the Godaveri were another source for obtaining steel for the swords manufactured at Damascus.

Rules For The Conduct Of War

Even in ancient times rules for the conduct of war were very rigid and the following account from the Calcutta translation of the Mahabharatta by P. C. Roy, C.I.E., is interesting. "If a Kshatriya, whose duty it is to fight righteously, wins a victory by unrighteous means, he becomes sinful. Neither poisoned nor barbed arrows should be used. These are the weapons of the wicked. The wounded opponent should either be sent to his own home; or, if brought to the victor's quarters, should have his wounds attended to by skilful surgeons. A king should never desire to subjugate the earth by unrighteous means. A victory stained by unrighteousness is uncertain and never leads to Heaven".

Invasion By Alexander The Great

The first reliable description of India comes from the time of the invasion of India by Alexander in 327 B.C., about 700 years after the Pandavas and Kauravas were struggling for supremacy. We learn from the literature of that period that bows, arrows, chariots with spiked wheels, fire-tipped darts, shields and swords were used. The manner of attacking the enemy was as follows. The chariots were sent first to battle. The elephants formed the second

(Continued On Page 30)

Unique Collection In Prince Of Wales Museum

(By E. D'LIMA, Asst. Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India).

PORTUGAL CELEBRATES 800 CENTENARY OF LOST EMPIRE

Fete In Three Cycles Will Recall Past Glories Of World-Wide Dominion

THIS coming Summer and Fall, throughout the Republic of Portugal, in every city and little village, festivities are being planned to commemorate the founding of the Portuguese State in 1140 A.D.—an 800th anniversary celebration, writes Hans Felix Kraus in "The New York Times."

The observance will be known as the Exposition of the Portuguese World, which will set forth, in pageant and dance and patriotic community gatherings, the story of eight centuries. The anniversary of another event important to the Portuguese people will also be commemorated in this exposition—that of the restoration of her independence in 1640, after a sixty-year period of Spanish suppression.

Portugal will celebrate wholeheartedly the great days of her history—days when the Moors were driven out; when Prince Henry the Navigator established himself on the southwesternmost point of Europe to study and encourage navigation; when Vasco da Gama, a nobleman, sailed out to find the way to fabulous India; when Magellan was the first circumnavigate the globe; when Pedro Cabral claimed Brazil for Portugal and Albuquerque founded a vast empire.

Division Of New World

In this exposition Portugal will celebrate the achievements of all the men who helped to make their native land (three-quarters the area of New York State) that nation which Pope Alexander VI had difficulty in persuading to accept only one-half of the newly discovered world. That was in 1493, when he partitioned the non-Christian parts of the globe between Portugal and Castille. These men include sailors and soldiers, friars who spread the gospel among infidels, and also a great number of kings who realized their amazing ideas of expansion.

This country's situation at the edge of the mysteries of the Great Ocean—the western boundary of Portugal is the Atlantic itself—fostered the Portuguese longing for distant places, and the waves carried them with their dreams to remote shores. So in the course of one century, their great time, the Portuguese reach out toward nearly two-thirds of the earth. The virgin island of Madeira and the Azores (Clipper ship stop in 1940) are colonized; the practically unknown coast of Africa is mapped; the Australian continent is discovered; Abyssinia is visited; the possession of Brazil is assured; the seaway to India and its treasures is found; Greenland is discovered; Ceylon is seen; the Malayan Archipelago and the coast of China are reached—not to speak of Japan.

Countless troubles have since beset the nation; but after many losses of colonies and their revenues Portugal still to-day is a

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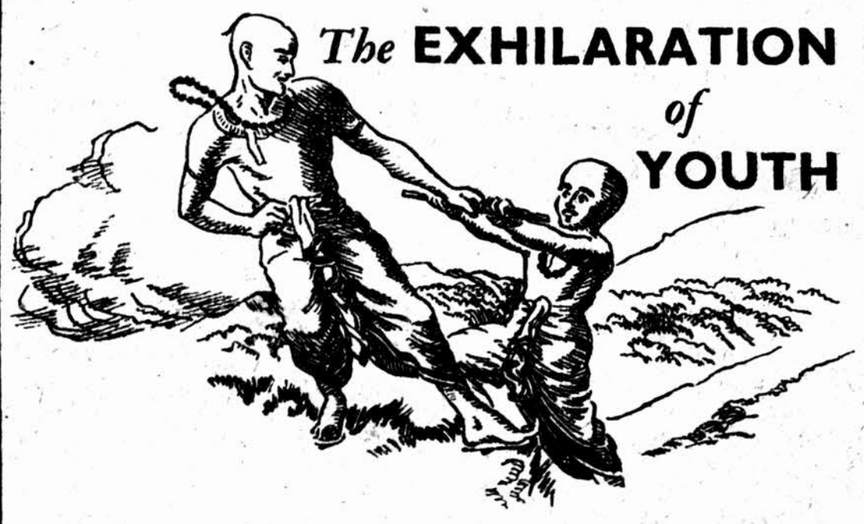

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Magnetic Mines

How Do They Operate?

By A. A. ANDRADE

Magnetic mines first came into use towards the end of the last war. Now we have an improved type. All these magnetic mines operate on the same principle, viz. when a metal-hulled ship passes over or close to the mine, weak magnetic fields from the hull attract the magnetic needle, in the mine upwards. The needle close an electric circuit which operates electric relays, and these complete a firing circuit which in turn fires a detonator and the high explosive which is usually Tri-Nitro-Toluene (T.N.T.) a chemical derived from the bye-products of coal.

In shape they are of two types—spherical, and cylindrical. The former are about 3 feet in diameter and weigh approximately 1500 pounds, including 700 pounds of high explosive. They are moored by means of cables and are allowed to float on the surface of the water or also are kept at a requisite depth with the use of a sinker and a plummet. Usually they have got four horns. Inside these contact horns are glass tubes containing sulphuric acid. A force of about 50 pounds is required to break these tubes. The acid thus split starts a chemical action which actuates the mine. Sometimes antenna form of firing apparatuses attached to floats are connected to the mine by light cables 30 to 50 feet long. arranged in criss-cross form, so that a wider field is rendered dangerous.

Sown By Parachute

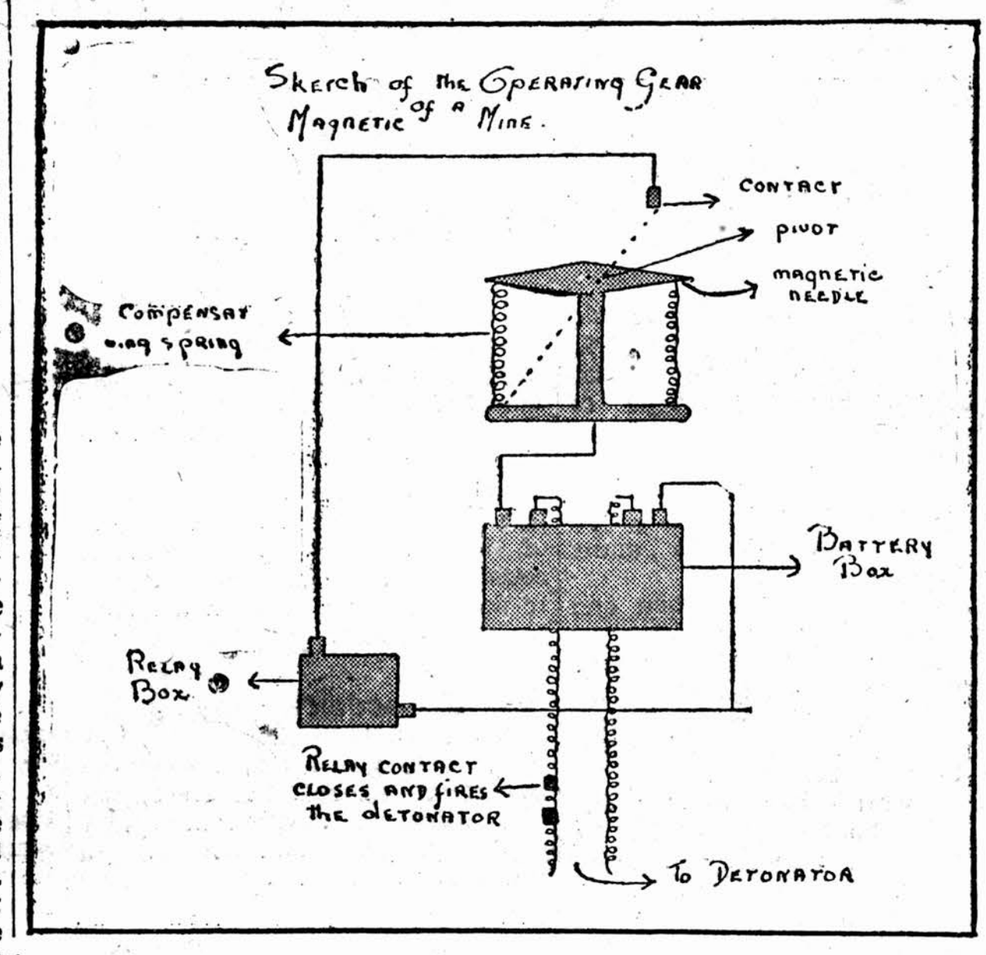
Some cylindrical mines are very heavy and require parachutes for lowering lest its impact with the sea-bed fire it or damage its delicate mechanism and render it useless. The rear portion of this mine, completely detachable, consists of a conical metal case at the top, which encloses the parachute. The quick release of the parachute is effected by the rapid, automatic opening of the metal case. The chute gets detached when it reaches the surface of the water. A hydrostatic gear controlls an electric detonator so that the mine does not become "alive" until a certain depth of water is reached.

The mine is prevented from rolling on the sea-bed by a anti-rolling horns. A counter-weight keeps the section containing the electro-magnetic apparatus in such a position that the magnetic needle is always uppermost and in its true operating position. This heavy type of mine is 8 feet long, 2 feet in diameter, and weighs approximately 1200 pounds, including 650 pounds of explosive. In shape it resembles an aerial bomb.

The other cylindrical type of mine is comparatively light and so requires no parachute, but may be dropped into the sea from a height of 200 feet, without damaging its mechanism or without detonation. Here again there are two types: the mobile, deep-water type and the inert, shallow-water type. Each plane can carry about a dozen of these mines and drop them where thought fit as flies low over the ocean shipping lanes of an enemy country. It must be borne in mind that the danger is less when they are sown in very deep water, owing to the magnetic field set up by the ship's metal hull decreasing with the increase in depth.

Three Compartments

The magnetic mine has 3 distinct compartments within a casing of light non-magnetic metal of the duralumin type. The top one contains a battery, a magnetic grid or else a magnetic needle, several electrical circuits, a coil and two hydrostatic diaphragms that work on opposite principles. The lower section contains an air



Sketch of the Operating Gear of a Magnetic Mine.

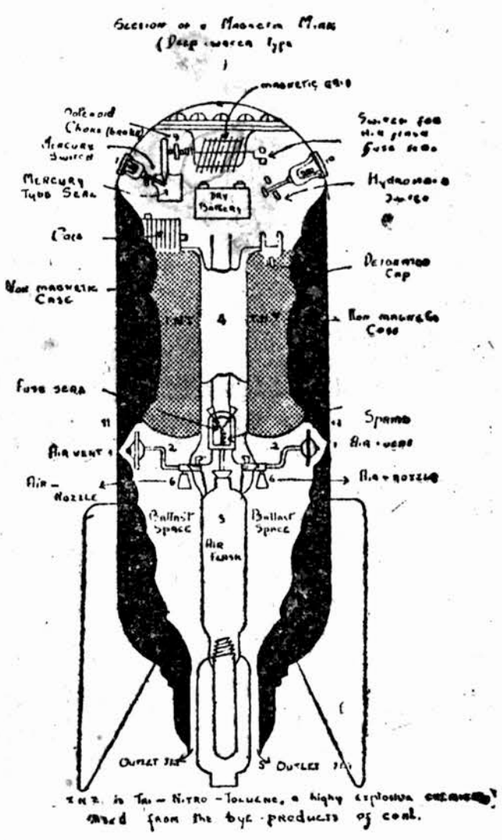
flask that gives the mine its accelerated rising power after displacing its ballast water. The middle section contains the explosive with its detonation caps. Vent valves (1, 1) near the top of this compartment are held open by light springs; pistons close these valves when compressed air reaches them through small copper pipes (2, 2) connected with the air flask (3). The extreme upper compartment is connected to the lower or air compartment by a tube (4), running down the centre, the lower extremity of which is firmly screwed into the neck of the air flask, with its spring-trigger valve and fuse seal.

The mine's bottom is weighted for stability and so when released it rights itself and sinks tail first. When it strikes the surface of the ocean, water will enter through an opening (5) at the bottom and fill up the ballast space, the air being expelled through the open vents (1, 1) the air nozzles (6, 6). So far the detonation circuit was not "alive". But now the mine has descended rapidly to the bottom, and, at a depth of 70 feet, a diaphragm (7) in the side of the mine near the top, set to operate at an external pressure of 35 pounds, moves inward. As it does so, it pushes a tiny, spring-loaded piston (8) which forces the seal from a small metal tube of mercury. This fills a cavity containing the contact points of an electrical circuit. This same operation also operates the solenoid and releases the brake. (9) on the magnet grid. Thus the mobile and detonation circuits are set, but not completely so, for another hydrostatic valve (10), pushed inward by water pressure, keeps open the final detonation circuit.

The Explosion

The mine finally reaches the bottom and sea-floor ooze closes around it. A counter weight attached to the electrical apparatus in the top compartment keeps the magnetic grid unpermost in whichever position the mine may be resting on the sea-bed. A ship approaches, and at a distance of half-a-mile, causes the magnetic grid to waver slightly. As the ship approaches nearer, the magnetic field becomes stronger and the grid slowly deflects upward, finally pointing to an angle of 65 degrees. This is the critical minute when the lives of hundreds are in the balances, for now things begin to happen with lightning speed.

At this angle of deflection, the magnetic grid makes a light electrical contact which, in turn, operates the fuse seal (11) that restrains a spring-loaded valve (12) of the air flask. The fuse melts, permitting the air valve to open; the last of air thus released rapidly displaces the water ballast from the lower compartment through the outlet jet (5) at the bottom of the mine, the air vents having been closed by pistons


Section of a Magnetic Mine (Deep-water type)
Ballast Space
Air Space
Ballast Space
T.N.T. is Tri-Nitro-Toluene, a highly explosive obtained from the bye-products of coal.

Section of a Magnetic Mine (Deep-water type).

which closed their valves when compressed air reached them through the small copper pipes. The force of the water-and-jet at the mine's bottom breaks the mud suction and the mine rises rapidly due to increased buoyancy and the jet's push. Detonation occur automatically when the mine reaches a level of 50 feet below the surface This is caused by the outward bulging of the second hydrostatic switch (10)

(Continued on Page 28)

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Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of United States

A Born Showman

Thumb-Nail Study Of Head Of "World's Greatest Democracy"

ZEST FOR LIVING IS ONE OF THE MOST CONSPICUOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HE HAS ENJOYED TO THE FULL A JOB THAT RUINED AND BROKE SO MANY OTHER MEN

THROUGH seven years of the cruelest job in the world, President Roosevelt has kept his ebullient gaiety, an excellent digestion, and the ability to sleep like a child, writes Mr. Marquis W. Childs in "Survey Graphic". His physical record is amazing in the light of rumours that persisted even in 1932 after he had served four years as Governor of New York and had plunged into a furious national campaign. He had no physical stamina, the whisper went; he was a weakling because of the infantile paralysis that had crippled him. Two weeks would cover the time he has spent in bed, and then only with minor ailments, a touch of grippe or flare-up of the frontal sinus. Zest for living is one of his most conspicuous characteristics, and he has enjoyed to the full a job that ruined and broke so many other men.

And this in a period when one crisis has followed another at home and abroad, and trubulent quarrels have raged around the President. He has worked long days and often far into the night with little peace.

All of which may help to explain why he has flourished. He rises to an emergency as a trout to the fly. It is a test of his powers that he has never failed to welcome. Again and again that is the picture that emerges from his years in the White House. A torrential flood is raging down the Ohio. Lights are burning in his oval study although it is nearly two o'clock in the morning; maps and reports are on the President's desk; around him are secretaries, officers from the War Department; he is talking on the phone with a midwestern Governor, eager voiced, making instant decisions. Or war threatens Europe. Secretary Hull and Under-Secretary Welles are in his bedroom before dawn; Ambassador Bullitt is calling from Paris. In Franklin Roosevelt there is fireman's blood, and he responds to the three-alarm bell like a veteran.

Only once was this healthy extrovert stopped. After the outbreak of war in Europe, last September, rumour had him "jittery" and those who work with him from day to day described him as "grim." Two months passed before he was able to throw off that grimness. After Congress approved his neutrality bill, he went to Warm Springs with the utter relaxation that is one of the virtues of a healthy nervous system. Now he has regained the vibrant self-confidence which so delights his admirers and disturbs his doubters.

Ten years ago, as he was about to enter his second campaign for governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt applied for a large amount of life insurance for the benefit of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. He was forty-eight years old. After a careful examination twenty-two companies offered to insure his life for a million dollars. He took dol. 560,000 of this amount. The President could pass the same examination to-day with just as high a rating in the opinion of his personal physician.

Mr. Roosevelt's Day

The President's day begins between 8-30 and 9 with a leisurely breakfast in bed. His secretaries and intimate advisers are likely to be present, and perhaps a member of his cabinet. Should one of the grandchildren be a guest at the White House, the early visitor will find Franklin III or little Sara in the President's bed, playing with his cigarette holder, his glasses, his watch. Later he dresses with the aid of a valet and is pushed in a wheelchair to his desk in the office building.

Appointments begin at 10 or 10-30 and go through to 5 or 5-30 with a luncheon conference over trays brought to the President's desk. He may invite his last visitor to swim with him in the pool that was built when he came to the White House. With a powerful backstroke, he swims there four or five times a week. Customarily the swim is followed by a thorough massage. The paralysis which crippled the President did not destroy all the muscle of his lower body and the healthy muscle groups are given special attention. This massage is an excellent restorative, often enabling the President to appear fresh and vigorous before an important audience at the end of a tiring day.

If there are no social functions in the evening, he may have further conferences in his study. Or he may read, or work at his stamp collection. At formal receptions he goes quietly off to his own quarters when he has greeted the last guest, leaving Mrs. Roosevelt to do the honors for the remainder of the evening. This is one of the definite advantages of his infirmity. To relieve the strain of standing for the hour required to shake a thousand hands, supporting himself on the arm of an aide, the President last winter had constructed a special chair that permits him to receive in a half-standing, half-sitting position.

His personal physician, Dr. Ross T. McIntire, has never attempted to regiment his famous patient's life. From his immaculate office in the White House basement he keeps a watchful eye, but the President regulates his own habits. It has never been necessary to prescribe a diet. He eats heartily and enjoys his food, yet his weight has not varied more than five pounds, between 182 and 187. He is fond of game and fish. Foods ordinarily considered indigestible appeal to him, particularly terrapin. Sometimes the President takes a cocktail before dinner. Receiving dinner guests informally in his study, he may demand, "What'll you have?" But if he has a cocktail then, he takes nothing to drink after dinner.

Presidential Cruise

Dr. McIntire insists that the President get away from Washington for a complete change at regular intervals. His associates marvel at Mr. Roosevelt's ability at such times to forget the concerns that are ordinarily his. On his recent cruise, his companions often would find him in his quarters, in the middle of the morning, reading a detective story, working with his stamps or just loafing. The business of the day, forwarded by radio from the White House was dispensed with in not more than half an hour.

The President might sit in the sun alone on the boat deck, and lunch alone in his quarters. In the afternoon there would be fishing. The President's friends brag about his skill at deep-sea fishing and recall how in 1938 he brought in a 237-pound shark, alone, Dr. McIntire says proudly, and without the harness that deep-sea fishermen wear. His shoulder and arm muscles are amazingly well developed.

Besides providing a healthy outing, his cruises renew for the President his strong attachment to the navy. On this latest cruise he carried out the mysterious scouting operations that he hinted at just before embarking. If anything was needed to make the trip perfect it was this last touch, the sense of participation in the actual work of the navy at a time of crisis.

Returning to Washington, he faced his first press conference with the old challenge, his tanned face frequently crinkling into a laugh, his cigarette holder at a jaunty angle. Obviously he was still enjoying his job, taking almost boyish pleasure in the prerogatives of power, in the drama, the excitement and the mystery. One can readily believe that he once said to a friend: "Wouldn't you be President if you could? Wouldn't anybody?"

A Born Showman

An important entry on the asset side of the President's political ledger is his flair for the dramatic. He has the actor's sense of a crowd; and here, too, his infirmity has been an advantage. He never walks on the platform as an ordinary man would. The scene is carefully stage-managed, of necessary, so that at the climatic moment he appears, as the god from the machine, radiant and smiling. A veteran trouper, he spaces his laughs and knows when to expect the rewarding applause.

But indignant critics who damned him in 1936 for "putting on an act" were mistaken. It is not merely an act. Behind the smooth flow of his public speech is the facile response of a ready emotional apparatus. His critics on the right have damned him, too, for his inconsistency, forgetting

(Continued on Page 31)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A RADIO MANUAL

"Radio Reference Manual" by R. K. Phatak is an excellent little publication which is very clearly presented and should be of great assistance to electrical engineers who wish to know something about radio engineering and to students taking up a technical course.

A radio serviceman who is looking out for a job should know at least the rudiments of radio technique as briefly outlined in this book by Mr. Phatak and, therefore, this book is not really a reference book for a radio technician who has been in the line and has reached a more advanced stage of knowledge than the student stage.

In the Chapter on I.F. transformer, there is a very useful list given on pages 36-39, but this I.F. transformer datum is only for European sets, which is rather surprising when it is common knowledge that there are more American sets on the Indian market than European sets. Though Mr. Phatak writes that American Radio Literature has made available, in tabulated form, I.F. peaks of almost each and every radio receiver that is on the market, yet if this had been included specially of the popular makes like Philco, RCA, Pilot, Westinghouse and G.E., it would have been a useful addition to the list printed in his book.

Mr. Phatak's inspiration to depart from the usual procedure of treating radio technique on a "component basis," is a noteworthy one and as this particular radio reference manual has volume I printed on it, it is presumed that Mr. Phatak's Volume II will include equally important chapters in the same way on "resistances," "ballast tubes", "theory of valves" with the comparative statement on American and European practice, as also their equivalents, a chapter on "loud speakers" etc., all of which components go to make up a Radio Receiver.

The manual is not meant to be a "highbrow" treaties on radio technique, but is a practical little book which should prove of great use to students and those servicemen whose background in radio technique is a bit shaky. It is a well-known fact that quite a large percentage of the so-called radio servicemen available in India to-day have very little "radio" background and there is a dearth of really good radio technicians in India.

D. R. D. W.

A Peculiar Publication

COBWEB LACE—By Marcella Radcliffe Genge (Gobhai Limited).

This is a peculiar publication—a short story dressed up in celaphane, printed and published in light gothic type on matter grey paper and served up as a 'de luxe' edition of a limited number of copies. It is carrying things a little too far. The proper place for a short story is the magazine, not the binding cover. However, this somewhat enterprising author in our midst has thought herself justified in doing things somewhat unconventional, which is her own affair. The story (which is full of senors and senoritas) centres round cobweb lace, the idea being that the man has been caught for ever in the web of a woman's charm. Its setting is the village of Itagua —wherever that is. Short-story writing has progressed since the days when these manufactured climaxes were in fashion. What 'Cobweb Lace' lacks is characterisation, punch in dialogue and that freshness of writing which is the hallmark of a good short story. Instead it is, like the lace, slightly old and mildew. Unorthodoxy in publication is generally to be deplored. Only when a work of an exceptional quality comes out of such unconventionality the excellence obscures everything else. There is nothing in 'Cobweb Lace' to show that it can stand the criticism that is ordinarily levelled against an unconventional attempt. One, therefore, can find little to justify it.

Careers For Our Matriculates

(Continued From Page 4)

perate stage when he thought his son was not cut out for any useful calling where brains were necessary; he had, therefore, decided that an art career should be his profession. I mention this case as representing a common, but mistaken notion, that one of the chief qualifications to become an artist is to be a failure in all other respects.

The artistic profession can, for convenience, be divided into five groups—that is to say, one can either be an architect, painter, sculptor, commercial artist, or teacher of Art. Unless a matriculate has shown a definite aptitude for art and a keen aesthetic sense in his earlier years, he should not take up painting or sculpture as a profession. This point, of course, cannot be made a hard and fast rule, because there are exceptions.

Architectural Education

The matriculate with his or her educational advantages should be especially fitted for entering upon either a career in the architectural profession, as a commercial artist, or as a teacher of art. These last three branches of Art I will deal with separately as possible careers for the matriculate.

The architect, before he takes up a recognised course must, as I have mentioned before, be a matriculate or possess a general education of its equivalent. The architectural profession, unlike any other branch of Art, is a protected profession, in the sense that conditions under which a professional architect works is regulated by the conditions laid down by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in India, by the Indian Institute of Architects. This protection is not enjoyed by other branches of Art.

The success of the architectural education in Bombay is vouched for by the fact that the Royal Institute of British Architects have given official recognition to these courses in the granting to students exemption from their own Intermediate Examination, and have also authorised members of our Indian Institute of Architects in Bombay to hold the final R.I.B.A. examination in Bombay instead of insisting on students taking the examination in London. I would also add that Bombay city is undoubtedly the best centre in India for architectural training since more practical work is going on here than that in any other centre. Again, Bombay being the headquarters of the Indian Institute of Architects, students have facilities in the use of its valuable library, can attend its meetings, and take advantage of the important value of professional co-operation.

There is at present a great demand for architectural education and many of the fully qualified students who pass through a five years' course in the Architectural Section of the Bombay School of Art have readily found lucrative posts.

Commercial Art

Commercial Art as a career offers excellent opportunities to matriculates. There is a constant demand for good commercial designs. A qualified commercial artist after three to four years training has a number of avenues open to him and the field is an expanding one especially in India, as there are still many sections of Indian Commerce and Industry in which the importance of advertising is not yet fully realised and, moreover, Commercial Art at present is one of the few professions in India which are not overcrowded. Commercial Art, therefore, has an indispensable part to play in the new movement for industrial development. We also need educated artists for the many specialised branches of Publicity. Industries are becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of advertising through Commercial Art which is vital to modern publicity. For a fully trained Commercial Artist emerging from an institution such as the Bombay School of Art, several avenues are open to him. He may either enter one of the principal advertising agencies or the advertising department of some important newspaper offices which cater for the publicity requirement of large scale industries or important houses, or he may be absorbed in one of the numerous small publicity companies in big cities which are constantly on the lookout for good commercial artists. Blockmakers, Lithographers and Commercial Photographers have also a place for the commercial artist in their organisation. Under the heading of Commercial Art I would also include the vocation of artist designer to explore the vast possibilities of design in utilitarian objects of every day use. This opens up an extensive field for the educated young men with creative and practical ideas; in fact, there is no department of life in which the original creative designer cannot play his part.

Teachers Of Art

The matriculate is, as far as general education is concerned, equipped for becoming a Teacher of Art. Although he must go through a prescribed course for his teacher's certificate, he need not be a great artist in the strict sense; in fact, I would go so far as to say that many of the most eminent artists of any country have often failed as teachers of art. There is in India much pioneer work to be done in this field. It is a self-sacrificing task, in the sense that a teacher to be a success must conscientiously give his best and his reward is his pupils' progress. He will, however, never die rich.

In my preceding remarks, it may be generally felt that stress has been laid upon the importance of the matriculate's art training being utilised for practical purposes. This does not mean that the importance of Fine Art in its strict sense has been overlooked. There are ample facilities at the School of Art for training specially gifted students in the Fine Arts. I do not, however, consider it a good policy to allow all and sundry to go through a full five years course in the Fine Arts irrespective of their artistic capabilities. I would, therefore, advise prospective art students to work upto the Third Year stage, and to consider at that stage the desirability or otherwise, of going through the full five years. The Third Year stage should be one of diversification. The artist who goes through a full five years' course must be extremely good, for there is no room for the mediocre.

My brief talk to you this evening is chiefly directed to the majority of matriculates who have their living to earn. If you happen to be possessed of a private income, your economic worries are 100 per cent solved, and you may dabble in Art to your heart's desire, and no doubt you will live happily ever after. Such cases are, however, few and far between. If you are not in that category, you have the consolation of knowing that in any artistic career you undertake in which your efforts may have some practical relation to the needs of our contemporary life, thus working in the service of mankind, is, I venture to say, a higher ideal worth striving for, and furthermore such an attitude is at least very satisfying to the conscience.

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Public Notices

NOTIFICATION

COAL WAGON SUPPLY (1940-41)

THE COAL WAGON SUPPLY COMMITTEE hereby request all Consumers to put into stock as much coal as possible from now onwards until the end of November next in order that they may not be inconvenienced for want of coal during the next busy traffic season when fewer wagons will be available for coal traffic.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.

Calcutta,
Dated 19th June, 1940.

(2823)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Yesterday on information received by the Kingsway Police that a girl had been kidnapped from Rawalpindi and was brought down to Bombay where, the couple were staying for the last one month the police located the couple. It was alleged that a marriage ceremony was performed on the 2nd instant.

The father of the girl has been informed of the arrest of the couple. The girl has been sent to the Police Surgeon.

Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate of Dadar court, ordered the accused to be in police custody pending investigation.

ACCEPTED SUTTA BETS ON PUBLIC ROAD?

Dagdoo Changoo was arrested by the DeLisle Road police on a charge of receiving 'Sutta bets' and was offered bail by Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, to-day.

CHARGED WITH DRIVING CAR WITHOUT PROPER HEADLIGHTS

Mohanlal Koraga Shetty was arrested yesterday on a charge of driving his Motor Car No. 3638 without proper head-lights along Gokhale Road South. He was offered bail by Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, to-day.

SUICIDE DUE TO POISONING: INQUEST VERDICT ON HINDU.

The City Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death by suicide due to poisoning by cyanide of potassium at the inquest, to-day, on the body of an unknown Hindu male, who was found lying dead in the Charni Road Garden on June 19.

The body has not yet been identified.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 A Classical duet. 5-25 Amateurs. 6-25 Ghulam Najaf. 6-45 Master Harjai. 7 A Vichitra Veena recital. 7-20 Mushtari Bai of Agra. 7-40 Zinda Hasan. 8 Prem ka Sapna by A I R artists. 8-15 For Villagers only (Children). 10 It has happened or Hamir on the Violin. 10-5 Mushtari Bai of Agra. 10-30 Persian music 11 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 8-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8 15 Yamuna Sane. 8-30 Ghulam Najaf. 8 45 Bande Hasan. 9 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Mushtari Bai of Agra. 9-45 A Vichitra Veena recital. 10 to 10 5 As in Delni 1. 10-5 La Boheme: Excerpts from the Opera by Giacomo Puccini.

Delhi III—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-50 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 3 25 to 3-42 As in Delhi 2. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Khayal, Thumri aur Geet.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Three Composers. 8 Tunes from the Talkies. 8-40 News in Hindustani 8-50 News in English. 9 A News-Play. 9-15 Dinanath of Surat. 9-45 E. R. Ali: Jaltarang solo. 9-55 The A I R Chorus. 10-30 Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar. 10-55 The A I R Quartet. 11-5 Azmat Bai. 11-17 Purushottam Solankurkar. 11-30 A Hamidi recital. 11-40 Songs from "Dnyaneshwar" 11-50 Dinanath of Surat. 12-10 p.m. The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-20 Gururao Deshpande. 12-40 Shiv Dayal Batish. 12-57 News in Hindustani 1 Indira Bai Wadkar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know Madame? 1-40 Lunch Hour Music. 2-30 All Children's Hour. 5 Azmat Bai. 5-12 Shahid Husain: Sarod. 5-20 Mira Bai Bhajan. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vatsala Kumthekar. 5-45 Purushottam Solankurkar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Indira Bai Wadkar. 6-35 Flute and Clarionet. 6-45 Shahu Modak. 6-55 Azmat Bai. 7-5 Shankerrao: Violin solo. 7-15 Purushottam Solankurkar. 7-30 S. Ahmed: Recites from Hindustani poems. 7-40 Shiv Dayal Batish. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 Asahaeke-Sahaek: Devotional song. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Melody Trio. 10 Hazel David: Soprano. 10-10 Melody Trio.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Prarthana. 7-40 Preet ka Dukh. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 A Sarangi recital. 8-50 Roshanara Begam. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Flute and Sarod. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-30 As in Bombay 1. 3-30 Close down.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Avinash: Gujarati Geet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Durga on the Jaltarang. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7.55 Dinanath of Surat. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Gururao Deshpande. 9-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-35 Shiv Dayal Batish. 9-50 Indira Bai Wadkar.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

5 p.m. For our Assamese Listeners. 5-50 Listening Tunes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Rathajatra: Feature programme. 8-10 K. C. Dey: Selection of popular songs. 9 Background to the news: Talk. 9-55 Stories of Operas, 3: Carmen: By Bizet. 10-30 Close down.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Dilip Kumar Sinha. 9-55 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

WORLD LEADERS DEBATE WAR IN TO-DAY'S NEWSPLAY

Bernard Shaw, Roosevelt, Stalin, Dr. Schact and H. G. Wells will sit round a conference table in Aubrey Menon's next Newsplay to be broadcast from V U B at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) on 244 and 61.45 metres. Their subject will be the war and the peace which will follow it. To-day's Newsplay will be founded partly on Mr. Menon's personal experiences with some of his characters and partly on their published opinions. The possibilities of dramatic conflict in such a gathering of giants promise a stimulating quarter of an hour.

Workers March To Govt. House

Governor's Intervention In Textile Dispute Urged

NAGPUR, July 6.

About five thousand textile wokers who went on strike on July 3 marched in a procession towards the Government House this morning and staged a demonstration in front of the Government House gates with the object of expressing their grievances in connection with the strike situation and appealing to His Excellency for Government intervention and speedy settlement of the dispute. The procession which carried Red Flags and marched past the residence of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Managing Director of the Model Mills, dispersed shortly afterwards. The procession was peaceful.—A. P.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED AT WORSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ramnath Harnarayan, said to be member of a gang of counterfeiters with its headquarters in Delhi, and operating for the past 23 years, was arrested yesterday noon by Inspector Mehta of the Poona Police at Nasik, while worshipping at Shilyabai Temple, Ramkund Panchvati.

Part of the machinery used in the alleged counterfeiting was recovered at Delhi. Recently the Police received complaints that currency notes of Rs. 100 denominations were being briskly uttered at Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

The brother of the accused was recently arrested in Delhi and machinery was alleged to have been seized from a gutter near his house.

Both the brothers are said to have built two houses worth Rs. 60,000 each and entered into cloth business.

Recently due to 'decline' of business they are alleged to have printed 1,000 Currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination.

Finding that their activities were blocked in the U.P. and the Punjab Provinces, the gang is said to have shifted its activities to the Bombay Province.

STIR AMONG MERCHANTS.

When the merchants with whom they transacted went to different banks to deposit their cash in their respective accounts the bank clerks started impounding the hundred rupee currency notes stating them to be forged. This created a stir among the merchants and some of them approached the railway authorities to stop the delivery of the goods. Some of them represented the matter to the police, and cases were registered at different police stations.

On inquiry at the Delhi Goods' Depot the Police succeeded in locating Raghunathdas Harnarayan, a cloth merchant having his shop at Chandni Chowk, Delhi. He was arrested on May 4 last.

On Friday the accused left for Nasik, it being Amavash, where he was arrested at the temple of Ahilyabai at Ramkund, Panchvati Nasik, while worshipping.

As the police had to make further investigations with regard to the printing of the forged notes and other articles, purchased at Ahmedabad, they applied for remand of the suspect. The application was granted by the Magistrate.

A sum of Rs. 18,400 has been collected so far in Karachi for the Sind Warplanes Fund. His Excellency the Governor has donated Rs. 1,000.

A WEEK OF WAR

No Peace With Nazis

By

N. G. JOG

The suspense which was hanging over the future of the French Fleet for the last few weeks was solved in a melancholy manner on the evening of July 3rd. Most of that Fleet is now safe in British ports, some part has been destroyed in the Anglo-French action off Oran and a part of it has reached its home port in a crippled condition. The Nazis will remain as high and dry as ever.

This is easily the most surprising and tragic episode of the present surprising and tragic war. There is not a prophet who could have foreseen this grievous denouement to the Anglo-French Entente. That comrades who were waging the war against the common foe arm in arm only a month ago should be forced to fight between themselves is one of the greatest ironies of history. Inevitably it will cast its shadows on the present and even the future relations of the two people.

Fortunately—and it must be emphasised here—the naval engagement against the unit of the French fleet, which was stationed at Oran, was a solitary exception to the peaceful and even cheerful surrender of the rest of the French fleet. Most of the French commanders willingly handed over the control of their ships, when the situation was explained to them. And, of course, the previous consent of general De Gaulle, and Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, members of the French National Committee in Britain, must have been taken for the action.

Necessity—Main Law

There is a terse saying that "Necessity is the main law of war." And that there was compelling—almost an overwhelming—necessity for the decision taken by the British Government cannot be denied. The latter was faced by a cruel dilemma and only when they were convinced that (in the words of Lord Halifax) "the Government of Marshal Petain placed the redemption of their promise to the enemy before the solemn pledge to their Ally" that they passed their orders to seize the French fleet, forcibly if necessary.

No one out of Bedlam believes in the "solemn promise" given by the Nazis not to use the French Fleet against Britain. That later if not sooner the entire fleet would have been taken over by the Germans for a grand assault on Britain goes without saying. The combination of the French, Italian and the remnant of the Reich navy might have proved a powerful threat not only to Britain's sea power but also to American security as has been admitted by naval circles in Washington itself.

Nothing could be fairer than the terms offered by the British Government to the French Naval Commander at Oran as elsewhere. The British Government did not, of course, want to utilise the French fleet themselves, their only anxiety was to save it from Hitler's rapacious hands. As an earnest of their assurance they made various offers. The responsibility of the death of many gallant French sailors and of the loss of and damage to a number of fine French ships lies thus primarily upon the Petain Government and secondarily upon the French Admiral Gensoul. How thoroughly under the thumb of its Nazi masters the former is can be seen by the orders which it is reported to have given to the French ships and merchant vessels which are still on the High Seas to scuttle themselves rather than fall into the hands of the British.

Guerre A Mort

One effective and excellent result of the action at Oran will be finally to scotch the rumours that were being sedulously spread during the last few days that, following the surrender of the French Government, the British Government, too, were discreetly sounding the Nazis for armistice terms. That this is an unmitigated lie goes without saying. It is apparent to every realist that for Britain to seek such terms is to sign the death-warrant of her Empire with her own hand.

The rumours were not only thick in the bazaars but even the neutral chancelleries were buzzing with it. The comparative lack of hostilities at present further gave colour to those silly gossips. That is why Mr. Neville Chamberlain was compelled to break the silence, which he had scrupulously observed since his retirement from 10, Downing Street, and to deny categorically that there was any foundation for the peace rumours. It was heartening enough to hear this ex-Apostle of Appeasement talking of "guerre a mort"—war to the death—and of Britain's resolution to defeat the Nazis.

But actions speak louder than words and the Oran episode will finally dispel all doubts and apprehensions about Britain's intentions. The reactions to Thursday's events not only in the British Empire but throughout the world and particularly in the United States have been most gratifying. And of course, they must have caused considerable chagrin to the Nazis whose fond plans have thereby gone agley. Probably Hitler will now lose no further time in launching his long-deferred Blitzkrieg upon Britain.

France Goes Fascist

France has not only gone to the Nazis but it is going Fascist itself! The reports that are trickling over the German Radio—the French wireless is of course, not functioning according to the terms of the Armistice and no news of that unhappy country can pass out save such as is approved by its conquerors—make it certain that the reactionary elements are fast consolidating their position. As I pointed out in my last article, the collapse of France itself was due to the activities of those pro-Nazi gentlemen and no surprise need, therefore, be caused at their attempts to entrench themselves in authority over the corpse of a free France

The Petain Government has in fact decided to call a National Assembly to revise the Constitution on a new Fascist model. Personally I do not give much credence to such a report unless Marshal Petain has taken steps to assure himself that the National Assembly will meet 'a la' the German Reichstag!

There is indeed every possibility that if the National Assembly is given the chance to register a free vote, it will give a short shrift to the Petain Government which has betrayed the country into the hands of the Nazis. It is inconceivable that the French Senate with its strong socialist element will agree to truncate the hardwon liberties of the French people. Not only that, but there is even the likelihood of a counter "coup d'etat" on the part of the Leftists and Communists, who have been treated so ruthlessly by the Daladier Government

But "Fuehrer" Petain, as he is being already called by the German Radio, is proving an apt pupil of his prototype as his scuttling advice to French ships shows. He will see that a couple of gendarmes (not to talk of a Storm Trooper) are placed behind every member of the Assembly to help him raise his hand to the appropriate angle and shout "Oui, Oui"!

It makes one so sad to contemplate the pass to which the land of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity has been reduced within less than a month!

Locusts Are Busy!

Meanwhile the Nazis are busy in France, as they have been in every country from Austria to Belgium one after another all those years. Behind the German armies comes the Gestapo and behind the Gestapo come the Nazi "locusts," as they are appropriately called. They are the men whose duty is to seize everything seizable and serviceable and to carry it to the Reich to keep the war machine going. The ancient conquerers like Tamerlane and Gengiz Khan plundered men only of their gold and silver. But the Nazis will pillage a people of their iron and steel and every other metal and chemical. In Poland, for example, they have not left a knob on a door, while hundreds of thousands of Polish soldiers are taken as slaves to work on Germans farms! The opulent Dutch with their huge stocks of bacon and butter have not even sufficient bread left to eat to-day. By confiscating all public funds, by compelling supplies from merchants, by manipulating currency, by offering worthless promissory notes and by every other method they can devise, the Germans are reducing half of Europe to penury and literal starvation.

No doubt they are thus nullifying the effect of the British blockade as far as the Reich itself is concerned but this process cannot go on for long. Europe, indeed, will face one of the greatest famines in its history during the ensuing winter, as Mr. Hoover observed recently. One shudders to contemplate what will happen then, unless the war is over in the next few months.

Balkans Simmering Still

Russia's "peaceful" swallowing of Bessarabia has only postponed, not solved the Balkan issue. South-east Europe like the rest of the continent is simmering still and the new order will not be inaugurated without a violent showdown. With the Allies out of the picture with the capitulation of France, only two dominant powers are left to dictate the future of the Danubian nations.

They are, of course, Russia and Germany who, while they are outwardly hand in gloves, at present, cannot by the very nature of things remain long at peace. The Nazis, obviously want to finish the fighting in the West before decisively intervening in the south-east. For the present Hitler has willy-nilly to adapt himself to Stalin's sweet will. That is why he has given a reluctant "No" to Rumania's request for a protective fact. But Stalin on the other hand, has no need to be subservient to the Nazis and he is indeed heavily treading on the toes of his Comrade. Emboldened by the successes achieved so far Stalin now apparently desires further to extend his hegemony over the South-east and in fact to have a share in the control of the Dardanelles. Turkey has so long maintained a pro-Soviet attitude but she is not likely to allow her suzerainty over the Dardanelles lightly to be assailed. And, of course, she has a mutual assistance pact with Britain, which makes the Balkans as pretty a pickle as anything else anywhere.

Far East In Ferment

It was a veritable bombshell which Mr. Arita threw in his "Hands off Far East" broadcast last week-end. The Eastern Monroe Doctrine, which he propounded in his speech is, of course, nothing novel. Japan is practising it covertly for more than a decade now. But never has it been put so blatantly and with such immediate and sinister significance. The moment is most opportune for Japan.

The European Powers in the Far East are to-day not in a position to check Japanese aggression. France, Holland and Britain herself are far too concerned about their national future in Europe to be in a position to safeguard their possessions in the Far East. Japan has already taken full advantage of the plight of France by putting a cordon around Indo-China. The Dutch East Indies are living in daily dread of Japanese landing their marines upon any of their numerous islands. And Hong Kong, Britain's Gilbraltar in the East, is itself being evacuated of its women and children. It almost seems as if the stage is being prepared for a full-dress war.

There is only one fly in Japan's ointment. And that is quite a big fly indeed! For the United States won't allow any disturbance in the "status quo."

They have vast stakes in the Pacific and they won't stand any cheap and distorted imitation of their own Monroe Doctrine by the Japanese. While the Tokio report about an Anglo-American pact to guarantee the integrity of the Far East may be discounted, an alliance between the two countries in the face of a Japanese offensive is a foregone conclusion.

"Japan Must Cast Off Her Aggressive Policy"

Chiang Kaishek's Spirited Message On Third Anniversary Of War

LONDON, July 6.

Chungking:—"Until Japan entirely cast off her aggressive policy, and withdraws her Forces from Chinese soil, China's resistance will continue", declared Marshal Chiang Kaishek, in a message on the eve of the Third Anniversary of the outbreak of the war in China.

Marshal Chiang Kaishek said, that the Chinese spirit of determination, sacrifice and unity had checked Japan's plans to conquer China and brought Japan to the point of exhaustion.

WARNING TO POWERS

He urged Russia and the United States to give China, material assistance and warned the Powers, against adopting an attitude of hesitation and toleration, which policy, he claimed, following the Mukden Incident, was responsible for the present World disorder. In conclusion, he urged the creation of a strong international organisation for collective security.—Reuter.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY RAIDS OVER ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

LONDON, July 5.

Further evidence of the rapidity with which the R. A. F. deal with Nazi bombers comes from the South East Coast of Scotland where early to-day two Enemy bombers were sighted. Searchlights were instantly in operation and several Spitfires engaged the Raiders. One Raider is believed to have been crippled, but both made a hasty retreat to the sea. No bombs were dropped.

RAIDS IN SOUTH DEVON.

It is officially announced, that several Enemy aircraft flew over a town in South Devon to-day. A high explosive bomb caused a few casualties. Our Fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft guns engaged the enemy and drove them off.

ENEMY LOSES 37 PLANES.

It is unofficially reported, that Planes believed to be Enemy were seen over Northeast Scotland and Southwest England. The destruction of a second Enemy plane today, makes a total of 37 brought down, since the beginning of the large-scale raids on Britain.—Reuter.

HITLER BACK TO BERLIN

ROME, July 6.

Herr Hitler is returning to Berlin this afternoon after eight weeks at his headquarters, says a Berlin dispatch.—Reuter.

Nazi Crowds Give Ovation To Fuehrer

BERLIN, July 6.

Nazi crowds assembled below the Chancellery this afternoon to greet Hitler, following his return to Berlin from the General Headquarters. They sang to the Fuehrer, when he appeared on a balcony, the song "We March Against England". With Hitler were Goering, Ribbentrop, General von Brauchitsch, and Admiral Raeder. —Reuter.

QUETTA, July 3.—Two persons were killed in a clash between the tribesmen of Persia and Baluchistan on the Indo-Persian border.—United Press.

R. A. F. RAIDS ON GERMAN OIL REFINERIES

LONDON, July 5.

Large fires were started during daylight attacks on oil refineries at Hanover and Emmerich and hits were registered on objectives at Hamm and Hoest. Bombs fell on Brussels and Amsterdam aerodromes and hangars where fires were started.

One British aircraft is missing. Two aircraft failed to return after aircraft of the coastal command attacked and damaged enemy patrol vessels off the coast of Holland.

During last night, bombers carried out attacks, in addition to those mentioned, on Dortmngems canal, on lines of communication at Hamburg, Osnabruck Schwerte and Cologne, on aerodromes at Varel. Hamburg and Aachen and again on airport at Brussels. Hits were obtained on all objectives. One British aircraft is missing.

A large German supply ship was hit by high explosive bombs during a series of daylight raids by R. A. F. bombers on Thursday when the enemy was taken completely by surprise at a dive attack of British aircraft and not a single anti-aircraft gun fired.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOMBERS OVER GERMANY

LONDON, July 6.

R. A. F. Bombers were over Germany again yesterday and last night. Aerodromes and patrol boats were bombed during the day and naval bases and various inland targets at night. Two of our day bombers and one night bomber are missing.

R. A F. SUCCESSES IN LIBYA AND EAST AFRICA

Direct Hits On Hangars. Petrol Store Set On Fire

LONDON, July 6.

CAIRO.—An R. A. F. communique states that Blenheim bombers yesterday raided Elgubb (Libya) with some success. Bombs burst in the camp among dispersed aircraft. All our aircraft returned safely.

The Blenheims also attacked a large troops and motor transport concentration in the vicinity of Bardia, causing considerable damage. Our casualties were small.

IN ITALIAN EAST AFRICA

The aircraft of the South African Air Force raided Lughferrandi aerodrome in Italian East Africa, and registered direct hits on hangars and aircraft. A petrol store was set on fire. Some bombs hit a building which is probably the barracks. All our aircraft returned safely"—Reuter.

Stage For Decision Reached

Aney Meets Mahatma: Says Congress Cabinet Must Make Direct Approach To Viceroy With Counter Proposals

NEW DELHI, July 6.

The Congress President again informed Pressmen this morning: "A stage has been reached when it would be reasonably expected that the Working Committee might release its statement this evening."

ANEY'S SUGGESTION

It appears that Mr. Aney, during his interview with Gandhiji, suggested that the Congress leaders should meet the Viceroy directly with counter-proposals. "And if that is done, there is no reason why the British Government should not accept them."—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS

The Congress Working Committee resumed discussions at 8 a.m., earlier than usual.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" indicate that it is not true to say that the Congress leaders are awaiting communication from outside or a probable announcement by the Secretary of State for India or H. E. the Viceroy. That speculation appears to be wide of the mark. Time is being taken to examine the Indian situation thoroughly with all its "pros and cons" to decide upon a definite lead to the country. The position is being examined province by province in the light of the recent arrests and developments, and in the light of the international situation and its repercussions in the country.

VIEWS IN COMMITTEE

Several view-points appear to have been placed before the Working Committee. There are those who insist that the present suspense should be ended, that no further negotiations with the Government should be conducted, and that the call for action should be sounded. There are others who want to form National Governments at the Centre and in the Province during the war emergency, provided the Government show indications of accommodative spirit in accepting the Congress conditions.

PEOPLE AND PANIC

Then there is the question whether Mahatma Gandhi would be prepared to continue the Generalship, which he openly assumed at Ramgarh, or not.

Again there is the daily changing situation and the Congress responsibility to stand by the people to allay panic and be ready for all eventualities, both regarding external defence and internal security; how the Congress Guards should be organised and how they should co-operate with other unofficial bodies. All such problems are being minutely examined, and that explains the delay in decisions.

It appears certain that the Working Committee will conclude its sitting to-morrow, and this evening the draft statement on the political situation will be considered. This statement will be released for publication to-morrow.

ANEY MEETS MAHATMA

Mr. M. S. Aney, who arrived here from Simla this morning but had no interview with H E the Viceroy, met Pandit Malaviya at Birla House and exchanged views on the present political situation.

Later, at 11 a.m. Mr Aney had prolonged talk with Mahatma Gandhi.

It appears that Mr. Aney put his weight on the side of the Congress High Command formulating counter-proposals to H E the Viceroy's offer and expressing its willingness to form National Government on certain conditions.—United Press.

NO DECISION YET

Working Committee Keeps Discussing Political Situation

NEW DELHI, July 6.

The Congress Working Committee had another two hours discussion on the political situation this morning. At the end of the meeting Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President informed the press that he hoped to conclude the meeting this afternoon.

The Congress Working Committee was again unable to conclude its deliberations, even though according to the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, every effort was made to do so. It is now hoped that the Committee may conclude to-morrow but some members are inclined to the view that it may take another two days.

Mahatma Gandhi, who had provisionally arranged to leave for Wardha this evening cancelled his departure. So also Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has had to cancel his departure even though his luggage had been taken to the station and tickets purchased.

Excepting for the enigmatic observation that the Committee is continuing general discussion on the political situation, the Congress President declined to throw any light on the nature of the discussions or the subject-matter of the discussion.—A. P.

"NO WAITING FOR MESSAGES"

Agreement On "Next Step" Not Yet

NEW DELHI, July 6.

After another five hours' sitting the Working Committee did not conclude deliberations this evening. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, regretted that despite his best efforts no statement could be issued to-day. He added, "But, take it from me, the delay is not due to the fact that we are waiting for messages or announcements from anybody as published in this morning."

It appears that Gandhiji had booked to leave this evening, but he will depart for Wardha to-morrow.

TREND OF RESOLUTION.

It appears the Working Committee resolution will be on the lines of Gandhiji's article in the "Harijan". According to the meagre information available it appears that the members of the Working Committee have not yet been able finally to agree on the "Next Step" and "Call for action" which seem to be to some of them the only logical outcome of the

(Continued on Page 18 Col. 1.)

BLOCKADE OF MARTINIQUE CONTINUES

LONDON, July 6.

Contrary to certain reports Martinique has not been blockaded, Reuter is informed.—Reuter.

U. S. A. View Of Blockade

NEW YORK, July 6.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" the State Department does not intend to permit continued British blockade of Martinique. At the same time the officials feel that the situation can be resolved peacefully. Informal reports reaching here state that Martinique authorities are loyal to the Petain Government.

A Washington official expressed the belief that it would not be necessary for the United States to follow the precedent set by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 when he warned Kaiser Wilhelm the Second against the so-called pacific blockade of Venezuela. It was believed that if any persuasion were necessary, it could be exercised quietly without resorting to a public statement. One high official said "Surely Britain would not risk alienating the sympathy of the United States by carrying out this blockade."

The situation is complicated by the fact that the island is well within the so-called safety belt in which the United States objects to the belligerents taking action. —Reuter.

NO BLOCKADE OF "MARTINIQUE"

It is emphasised in London that the Royal navy is not blockading the "Martinique". French sources in Washington are said to have declared that the alleged blockade was designed to prevent consignment of war planes from falling into German hands. It is authoritatively stated in London that the Royal Navy is quite capable of dealing with a situation of this kind without going to the length of a blockade.—Reuter.

Unidentified Aircraft Sighted Near Gibraltar

GIBRALTER, July 6.

Anti-aircraft guns went into action this morning when an unidentified aircraft flying very high was seen over the rock. Sirens were sounded. No damage or casualties are reported.—Reuter.

French Destroyer Sunk By Br. Destroyers

BERLIN, July 6.

According to a Geneva despatch to the German Official News Agency, it is reported from Vichy that the French destroyer "The Frontier" has been sunk by British destroyers in the Mediterranean.

"UNFOUNDED REPORT"

The report that the French destroyer "Frontieur" was sunk by the Royal Navy, off the isle of Crete, is described in London as without foundation.—Reuter.

ESCORT VESSEL SUNK.

VICHY, July 6.

The French escort vessel "Rigault de Genouilly" was sunk outside Algiers by an unknown submarine, says the Havas Agency.—Reuter.

The Swiss radio states that on the occasion of the partial demobilisation of Swiss troops which takes place to-morrow the Federal Council addressed to them a message of thanks on its own behalf and on that of the entire nation.

VICEROY'S MADRAS PROGRAMME

OOTACAMUND, July 5.

H. E. The Viceroy, it is officially learnt, will arrive in Madras on July 27, and stay there for four days when he will proceed to Bombay via Ootacamund. Lady Linlithgow will accompany the Viceroy.

On the day of her arrival in Madras Her Excellency will leave for Ootacamund where she will be joined by Lord Linlithgow after completing his programme in Madras city.

The Viceregal party will spend a couple of days in Ooty and then leave for Bombay.—A. P.

Indian Red Cross And Help To France

SIMLA, July 6.

A Press Communique says:—

Owing to the new situation created by the collapse in France, the Indian Red Cross Society has been considering in consultation with the British Red Cross authorities the disposal of the funds and materials donated in response to the Indian Society's appeal for war refugees in Northern France. All funds transmitted so far are in safe hands, and on the advice of the British Red Cross Society no more despatches of cash or gifts in kind are being made until the position becomes clearer. The final disposal of the proceeds of the appeal will be considered shortly by the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society.—A. P.

Enemy Properties In Charge Of Custodian

SIMLA, July 6.

Press Communiques announce that all property in British India movable and immovable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the Lloyd Triestino Shipping Company; all property, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the enemy firm of D. Macropolo and Company Limited, and the shares in that firm held by Signora Daria de Vita Vendova Macropolo and Commandatore Dr. Renato De Vita; all property, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the enemy firm of new Embroidery Mills Limited, Chheharta, Amritsar; all property, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the enemy firm of Messrs. Gorio Limited, Bombay, or any of its branches and the 121 shares held by "Forinvent" Gesellschaft Fur Auswartige Anlagen and Erfindungen, Switzerland, in Schering (India), Limited, have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.—A. P.

Toll Of Heat-Wave In Sind

KARACHI, July 4.

The heat-wave during the week-end continues to claim its toll and reports from the interior of the Province show that the death-roll has reached 30. Besides 13 deaths in Sukkur District, Jacobabad recorded six fresh casualties while Larkhana and Nawabsha reported five cases each.—A. P.

Ban On "Mysterious India"

SIMLA, July 5.

The bringing into British India is prohibited of (a) any copy of the book entitled "Mysterious India" by Mokisingh published by Stanley Paul and Company, Limited London or (b) any translation reprint or other document containing substantial reproduction of the matters contained in the said book.—A. P.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Walchand's Proposals To Govt. Of India

SIMLA, July 6.

A renewed meeting between Officers of the Government of India and Mr. Walchand Hirachand was held to-day at which, it is learned, further proposals with regard to aircraft production in India were put forward and discussed.

The proposals are understood to envisage the purchase by the Government of a certain number of machines—say, fifty per year —from the company to be floated by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, besides assistance to the organisers in importing the necessary machinery from abroad.

If the project materialises the aircraft shop is likely to be located in Bangalore.—A. P.

JAMSAHEB TO MEET VICEROY

SIMLA, July 5.

H. H. the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is arriving in Simla to-morrow, it is understood, to meet the Viceroy. His Highness is expected to stay on in Simla for a day or two.—A. P.

Khaksars Get Various Terms Of Jail

LAHORE, July 6.

The clash between Khaksars and the Police near the Tibbi Police Station on April 18 last had a sequel to-day in the court of a local Magistrate when five Khaksars were convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 58 of the Defence of India Act and a fine of Rs. 25 each in default three months further imprisonment

They were further charged for obstructing the police from performing their lawful duty and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, the sentences to run consecutively.

They were also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of possessing arms and three months on a charge of being members of an unlawful Assembly.

It will be recalled that one Khaksar was fatally wounded in the clash.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LARGEST ORDER SENT TO CANADA AND U. S.

LONDON July 6.

The Ministry of Information announced to-night that Britain had just placed big new orders for war materials with Canada and American Governments. These amounted to many millions of pounds, covered a wide variety of materials and were by far the largest orders ever sent to Canada and America.—Reuter.

"DUNKERQUE" DRIVEN ASHORE

LONDON, July 6.

An Admiralty communique announces as a result of British naval action against units of the French navy at Oran, on July 3, the French battle cruiser "Dunkerque" was damaged and driven ashore. The extent of the damage to this ship was not known but it was considered essential that the ship should be in no condition to take part in the war in case she should fall under enemy control.—Reuter.

THEIR MASTERS' VOICE

British Reply To Baudouin

LONDON, July 6.

A official announcement from the Ministry of Information states: "Surprise has been expressed at the statement alleged to have been made to the press to-day by M. Baudouin.

When contrary to solemn undertaking given by the Republic of France to her Ally. Great Britain, the Bordeaux Government capitulated to Germany and Italy, it became from that moment the servant of those two Powers.

It has now become difficult to discover whether any statement issued by M. Baudouin or any other members of his Government is genuine or not but even assuming that this dishonourable statement emanates from him it must be remembered that it can only have been made public by the consent of the Bordeaux Government's German and Italian masters."—Reuter.

No Instructions To French Embassy In London

LONDON, July 6.

There is no change in the position in London as regards the reported rupture of France's diplomatic relations with Great Britain, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns from official French circles in London. No instructions in respect to this have yet been received by the French Embassy and Embassy Officials have no knowledge of the matter. As there is considerable delay, often of 24 hours, in telegraphic communication between the seat of the French Government and London, instructions may be on the way.—Reuter.

Jhansi Protest Against Bose's Arrest

JHANSI, July 6.

As a protest against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose the city observed hartal to-day, Muslims also suspending business. In pursuance of the instructions of the Provincial Congress, a rally of Congress volunteers was held and later a public meeting was organised under the presidentship of Mr. R. V. Dhulekar, M. L. A. when a resolution urging the people to remain calm and unperturbed with the international situation and appealing them to enrol themselves in volunteers corps started by the Congress was passed.—A. P.

Wardha Commerce College Opening

NEW DELHI, July 5.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in a statement says that owing to the prolongation of the Working Committee sitting it will not be possible for Sardar Patel to perform the opening ceremony of the College of Commerce at Wardha on the 8th July as arranged.

It has, therefore, been decided to hold the function on the 14th instant morning at 9 a.m. when Sardar Patel will be available for the purpose.—A. P.

India's War Material For Overseas

SIMLA, July 5.

Since the outbreak of the war India, it is learnt, has despatched overseas 75,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 200,000 shells of all categories, 6,000 rifles, 8,500 tents and 4,500,000 sandbags. She has also supplied 10,000 sets of web equipment, 600,000 blankets, 2,000 durries, 3,000,000 yards of khadi drill, 150,000 pairs of boots, 20,000 great coats, 73,000 ground sheets and 17,000 saddles. —A. P.

R. A. F Active In Kiel And Other Areas

GERMAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY SET ON FIRE: OIL TANKS AND PIPES BLOWN UP

LONDON, July 5.

DETAILS OF THE R.A.F. ATTACK ON KIEL DOCKS SHOW THAT BY SKILFUL USE OF THE COVER AFFORDED BY CLOUDS THE AIRCRAFT ATTACKING THE FLOATING DOCK AT KIEL WERE ABLE TO DROP THEIR BOMBS DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. STATES THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE.

At Hamburg a stick of bombs was seen to burst on docks and in another attack nearby oil tanks were hit with high explosive and incendiary bombs.

There were violent explosions which lit up the sky for many miles round

At Emmerich other large tanks were damaged and at Osternaaar feed pipes running from oil tanks to the quay on Kiel canal were smashed.

In raids on the heavily defended base and dockyard at Wilhelmshaven many hits were scored on various parts of the dock area and an oil container was blown up and set on fire. The attack lasted over an hour.

Other sections of the raiding force attacked the Focke-wulf aircraft factory at Bremen where large fires were seen to break out.

France In Agony

Any One Found Fighting Against Germans Or Italians To Die

VICHY, July 6.

The meeting of the National Assembly to carry out the work of revising the constitution will be held at the Casino here.

A national defence communique recalls that under the terms of the Armistice Convention the French Government undertook to forbid all French nationals to fight against Germany or Italy in the service of the states with which these countries are still at war.

Any persons contravening this undertaking will be liable to a life sentence of hard labour or the death penalty. —Reuter.

Mussolini Plays The Big Bully

Warns Turkey And Yugoslavia Against Pro-Allied Sympathy

ZURICH, July 5.

ACCORDING TO THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE "BASLER NACHRICHTEN," ITALY IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY IS ADDRESSING "THE CLEAREST AND MOST SERIOUS WARNINGS TO TURKEY AND YUGOSLAVIA AGAINST THE INDEPENDENT TENDENCIES OF THEIR FOREIGN POLICIES."

THE CORRESPONDENT SAYS THE WARNING TO TURKEY IS BASED ON DOCUMENTS IN THE LATEST GERMAN WHITE BOOK ALLEGING THAT THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER PLANNED CERTAIN ACTION WITH THE WESTERN POWERS AGAINST THE BAKU OILFIELDS.

YUGOSLAV NEWSPAPERS ARE ATTACKED FOR PUBLISHING BRITISH REPORTS OF THE WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA ESPECIALLY THE SINKING OF 13 ITALIAN SUBMARINES WHICH HAS INTENSELY ANNOYED THE ITALIAN PRESS.—Reuter.

COASTLINE DECLARED DEFENCE AREA

LONDON, July 6.

The Ministry of Home Security has declared as defence area the Coastline and 20 miles inland from Hastings to parts of Dorset.—Reuter.

GERMANY TO HAVE CONSULATES IN RUSSIA

Berlin-Moscow Understanding

MOSCOW, July 6.

The German and Soviet Governments have agreed to the reopening of Consulates in each others countries.

Germany will have consulates at Leningrad, Batum and Vladivostock and the Soviet will have Consulates in Hamburg, Koenigsberg and Vienna.—Reuter.

CIANO LEAVING FOR BERLIN

BERLIN, July 6.

It is announced that Count Ciano is leaving Rome to-morrow for Berlin where he will stay for several days at the invitation of the German Government.

NAZI MERCY TO FRANCE

BERLIN, July 6.

According to a Wiesbaden message the German Armistice Commission has informed French members of the Commission that in view of the developments at Oran they are prepared to waive for the time being the conditions of the Armistice Agreement providing for the demobilisation of the French fleet.—Reuter.

Kaganovich was also removed from the post of Commissar for Oil but retains the position of Commissar for Railway and Transport.

French Fury At British Naval Coup

Baudouin Terms Britain's Action As 'Indelible Blot On British Honour'

VICHY, July 6.

The breaking off of relations with Britain was announced to the French press by M. Baudouin, the French Foreign Minister in an interview last night.

M. Baudouin stated: "Our relations with Britain are being placed on a new footing.

We had with regret to take the decision to break off our diplomatic relations with a country responsible for the blood of our sailors.

He declared: "The aggressive action of Great Britain against French warships at Merselkebir would remain an indelible blot on British honour."

He proceeded to contend that "French foreign policy for many years had been dictated by a desire to do nothing which could dissociate us from the foreign policy of Great Britain.

"The policy of sanctions which separated us from Italy was solely due to this anxiety. The same is true of our policy with regard to Central Europe and Germany.

"The negotiations which terminated in the Munich Agreement were personally conducted by Mr. Chamberlain. We entered the war in the wake of Britain who declared war first."

M. Baudouin declared the day after General Weygand took over command after the Meuse disaster he asked the British army in common with the French armies in the north and the Belgian army to participate in an offensive in the south-west in order to break the German stranglehold and join the French armies in the south.

"The British army having accepted in principle hesitated and then withdrew on to the northern ports to embark.

The French then had to order a retreat of their armies in the north and these fought to the last day to enable four-fifths of the British army to be saved while barely half the French army could be saved."

Referring to the French fleet M. Boudouin declared that Germany did not demand its surrender and claimed that had the French Government adopted another attitude they could have softened the heaviest clauses of the Armistice and that they acted loyally throughout where their former Allies were concerned.

BRITAIN AS SAVIOUR

Navy Will Restore Freedom To France, Says Smuts

PRETORIA, July 6.

General Smuts in a broadcast declared: The day would come when Britain and the British navy would restore to France her glorious position and make amends for the loss they had been compelled in self-defence.

"On that day the entire French people will recognise in gratitude that the hand that smote them was the hand that saved them". As a result of the request for peace, France, he said, will now have to endure at the hands of Hitler humiliation and bitterness of defeat far worse than that of Oran.

South Africa was determined not to be a Nazi country or desert friends in the hour of danger. She would face suffering, danger and death itself to save freedom, honour and self-respect for the future of her people.—Reuter.

Rush To British Ports

Appeal To French Mercantile Marine

LONDON, July 6.

An appeal to men of the French mercantile marine to bring their ships to English ports has been made by Beci, the Secretary of the International Association of Offices of the Mercantile Marine as "it is only by complete victory of British and Allied forces that your country can be restored to the French."

GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN ARRESTED

NEW YORK, July 6.

The police arrested a German-born American in connection with the explosion at the British Pavilion of the World Fair. It is alleged that they found German-made pistols in his home and also a portrait of Hitler.—Reuter.

HUQ TO MEET SUBHAS

Says He Won't Be Hustled Into Decision About Holwell Statue

NEW DELHI, July 6.

The "United Press" learns that the Bengal Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq, will meet Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in jail on return to Calcutta. In a statement he explained that the Government of Bengal would not be hustled into a decision regarding Holwell Monument either by threats of Satyagraha or offer of co-operation by the European community as voiced by Mr. Griffiths whose statement had further complicated matters.

Unless Government were allowed to come to a decision in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity, he added, and threats and coercion withdrawn, they would refuse to consider the question.—United Press.

"SHOCK TO INDIANS"

Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary of All-India Students' Federation, writes:

The arrest of Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose has come as a shock to all patriotic Indians and more so to the Indian Student Community which had the privilege to have him as their President for the Delhi Session of the All-India Students' Conference held during last Christmas.

Students all over the country are requested to organise protest meetings and demonstrations on July 14.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Ashad 2, 1996
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 1, 1359
Parsi: Bahman 6, 1309
Hightide: 13-27; 1-25
Lowtide: 19-36; 7-22
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY
A public meeting will be held at the Ba-ha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

'VARSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION
The annual general meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ
Dr. Bhau Daji Anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon when Mr. R. L. Bhandare will speak.

BYCULLA DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE
A monthly meeting of the Managing Council of Byculla District Congress Committee will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the Committee's office.

BENGAL CLUB
A public meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Bengal Club premises, Shri Krishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel.

ANDHERI RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION
The first adjourned annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Tarun Bharat Library Hall, Patil's Terrace, Versova Rd. Andheri.

N. K. G. S. B. SANGH
A meeting under the auspices of the Sangh to congratulate the successful students in the University and other examinations will be held at Wagle Memorial Hall, Kandewadi, to-day (Sunday).

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND LTD.
Under the auspices of the above institution the 45th annual prize distribution ceremony will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. R. B. Rawoot will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Psychism and Spirituality" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by Questions and Answers.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT JINNAH HALL
Under the joint auspices of the Forward Bloc and the Bombay Students' Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Jinnah Hall. Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside. Messrs. M. R. Pardiwalla, Girdhar Thakkar, Madan Shetty and M. L. Shah will address.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL, BOMBAY
Under the auspices of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal distribution of books to poor and deserving students from the Rohidas community will take place to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Hall, Lower Parel, opp. B.B. and C.I. Rly. Workshop, when Mr. K. T. Mantri will occupy the chair.

TELUGU LITERACY WEEK
Mr. K. T. Mantri, Special Literacy Officer of the Government of Bombay, will inaugurate the Telugu Literacy Week to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Telugu Seva Sangh at Chawl No. 34, Worli

HINDUSTANI TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE
The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—
The classes of the Hindustani Teachers Training Institute for both the courses—the Refresher Course and the Full-year Course—as per syllabus laid down by the Hindustani Board, Government of Bombay, have been started from the 4th inst. The classes are held between 6 and 8 p.m. for four days in the week except Wednesdays and Saturdays at the premises of the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Dhobi Talao. Students will be admitted till the 11th inst. Particulars can be had at the Institute on the working days or at the Office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Choupati, Bombay 7, between 5 and 5-30 p.m.

Pacific Air Mail Service

It is hereby notified for general information that Trans-Pacific Air Mail Service from Hongkong to Sanfrancisco is operating regularly. In consequence air mail correspondence for U.S.A., Canada, Philippines and Hawaii will be accepted for transmission to destination by this service.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Disputed Passage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Star Dust" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Strange Cargo" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Virginia City" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"My Son, My Son" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Saubhagya" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Ardhangi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bahurani" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Laxmi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

BANGALORE RACES

Favourites Fail: Bookies Reap Rich Harvest

BANGALORE, July 6

Another disastrous day was experienced by the punters who gathered in large numbers on the penultimate day of the Bangalore meeting this afternoon, when a programme of eight events was gone through. Excepting in the first event favourites as a rule failed to figure on the board, the bookies reaping a rich harvest. The Indian Jockey Shanker who made his debut this evening, annexed the Borannah Plate Div. I, paying a handsome dividend of Rs 273/8 for a ten-rupee ticket. Riding honours were evenly divided.

The following are to-day's race results:—

SHAHAPUR PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.
STEP CHILLY (Mrs. M. Tyrrell) 7-6 F. S Peacock 1
MERRYPASS (Imamdin) 8-12 F. J. Marrs 2
CRITIC (Mrs. P. Fownes) 7-7 E. Billet 3
Shermount (G. N. Musry) 9-7 T. Burn 4
Not run: Black Magic.
Tote paid: Rs. 23-1/2 for win, Rs. 17, and Rs. 23 for places.

BORANNAH PLATE (DIV. I):—Distance 7 furlongs.
DOUBLE HEIGHTS (Shaukat Ali) 9-0 Ramchander 1
GALLANT BOY (Khan Saheb M. Mahomed Oomer) 8-3 Mahomed Anwar 2
MULBUN (Ismail Ibrahim) 8-7 Laloo 3
New York (A. H. Ahmedbhoy) and H. M. Dharamsey) 9-0 Sardar Khan 4
Not run: Grand Slam.
Tote paid: Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 18-1/2, Rs. 42 and Rs. 15-1/2 for places.

SIRUR PLATE:—Distance 7 furlongs.
BALTOI (Mirza Ahmed) 8-11 Faiz Mahomed 1
HECTIC (Osman Chotani) 9-4 F. J. Marrs 2
WELFARE (G. N. Musry) 8-9 J. W. Brace 3
Heretic (Capt. Lord Kensington) 8-9 C. Adley 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 272-1/2 for win, Rs. 49, Rs. 50 and Rs. 44-1/2 for places.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY
The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—
The ensuing Rashtrabhasha examinations in Kovid, Parichaya, Pravesh and Prarambhik of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th of August 1940. Application forms with fees will be accepted till 7th of July at the office of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Choupati, Bombay 7, between 5 and 6-30 p.m.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY MEN'S LEADER ARRESTED

DACCA, July 6.

Mr. Muhammad Ismail, General Secretary of the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union, who had been extended from Calcutta was arrested here yesterday under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

He is being detained in the Dacca Central Jail.—A. P.

Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore has offered a complete unit either of field ambulance or field X-ray apparatus for War Service. This announcement was made at a meeting of women of Travancore held this evening for organising the Travancore Women's War effort.—A. P.

KARACHI MONSOON MEETING

Mami Rides Two Winners

KARACHI, July 6.

The following are results of the First Day of the Monsoon Meeting held this afternoon:—

MAIDEN PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.
FLETTFOOT (M. Smith) 8-12 Jairam 1
SCOTTISH PRIDE (Osman Haji Essack) 8-13 Mubarak Seyhood 2
FLORELLA (K. H. Sulleman) 8-12 Hasvandia 3
Queen of Sukkur (P. A. Abdulla) 8-12 Pirbux 4
All seven ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-1/2 for places.

DENISAR PLATE:—Distance 7 furlongs.
VALINIE (Mrs. W. F. Enevery) 8-11 Mami 1
LUCKY MOONLIGHT (Mohd. Elias) 7-9 Pirbux 2
PORBANDER (Moosaissa) 7-6 Reshmali 3
GULISTAN (G. H. Ismail) 8-7 Rajh 4
All eight ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 5 for win, Rs. 3, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-1/2 for places.

COLEYANA PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.
QUEEN OF JAISAL (Finningand) 7-12 Mami 1
RED FLOWER (J. G. Kattaria) 8-9 Alibux 2
LALPAN (Omerbachu) 9-6 Pirbux 3
Banjo (Sir Lancelot Graham) 7-6 Tymon 4
Not run:—Blue Bonnet, (Eight ran).
Tote paid: Rs. 14-8 for win, Rs. 3-1/2, Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 4-1/2 for places.

HAYIL PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.
FRANCO (Nagji Dhanji) 9-3 Ali Bux 1
USAF BEG (M. Smallick) 7-12 Mami 2
PUREGOLD (J. M. Panchal) 9-8 Rajh 3
Glitter (Moosaissa) 10-2 Mosey-Hood 4
Not run: Gaydilawar, Aminpasha, Nine ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 3 for win, Rs. 3, Rs. 6-1/2 and Rs 5-1/2 for places.

JULY PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.
EASTERN QUEEN (Capt. Heneker) 7-8 Oswal 1
GOBLIN (L. Jones) 7-10 Kesso 2
BALLEYNEILL (Capt. Leneker) 9-10 Tymon 3
Arty Dick (Khan Bahadur G. A. Bole) 7-9 Pir Bux 4
Not run:—Ajeet.
Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 3 and Rs. 3 for places.

RIYADH PLATE: Distance 1 mile.
APIN PASHA (Mamtani) 7-9 Partoosingh 1
ANWAR (Mohd. Ali Ghulam) 9-7 Ali Bux 2
MARSUMIPASHA (Mamtani) 9-9 Zaman Singh 3
Kalyan (Pusathe) Ghasita 4
Not run: Salaam, Gaydilawar, Nandkumar. Seven ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 3-1/2 for win, Rs. 2-1/2, Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-1/2 for places.—A. P.

Mahomedans Defeat Sporting Union

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Playing on the Mohun Bagan ground this evening, Mahommedan Sporting, who are making a strong bid for the League Championship, scored a four-goal victory over the Sporting Union, one of the two teams who are in the imminent danger of being relegated to the second division.—A. P.

FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN

Lady Lumley's Appeal To Citizens To Help Entertainment Committee

Lady Lumley has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Hospitality Committee for British and Indian soldiers, sailors and airmen:

"As President of the Hospitality Committee, I appeal to you, the residents of Bombay, for your support to this Committee which I have formed to organise hospitality and entertainments for British and Indian soldiers, sailors and airmen, who will pass through or be stationed in Bombay for short periods.

"The representative Committee which I have formed is already working out plants and its office opens on Monday, July 8, at H.E. the Governor's Pavilion at the Brabourne Stadium. Will those who are willing to help in any way call at or write to that office and register their names and addresses, saying what they are prepared to do. There are many ways of helping. You can have two or more men to a meal in your own house, or you can serve in canteens, or you can help to organise or take part in concerts, dances, variety entertainments, sports, games, sight-seeing tours, etc.

"I appeal to everyone, who is willing to help entertain the men who are fighting for us, to write to or call at H.E. the Governor's Pavilion at the Brabourne Stadium as soon as possible.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Donations should be sent to any of the following:
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BANK OF BARODA.
BANK OF INDIA.
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

Fresh Raids And Arrests At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Special Branch Police raided this morning a number of houses in the city and suburbs and seized some Communist literature.

Three persons were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Warning About Tenders For Swadeshi Goods

CALCUTTA, July 5.

It is learnt that the Government of India have written to the Provincial Governments that it has been brought to their notice that certain firms have been submitting tenders for the supply of goods, as for example, electrical machinery of Swedish origin, guaranteeing delivery from Sweden. It is said that such tenders are being accepted by certain Provincial Governments.

The Government of India point out that the export of Swedish goods from Sweden by sea is likely to prove extremely difficult and export by land i.e. neutral countries, has, it is understood, now become completely impossible. The chances, therefore, of India obtaining any goods from Sweden are extremely remote.

The Punjab Legislative Assembly has been summoned on Monday July 15 at 10 a.m.—A. P.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

These competitions are very popular among our readers as they are simple and at the same time have proved themselves to be money-making propositions for some who have been able to secure substantial cash prizes. We, therefore, receive requests from all quarters to repeat these competitions often and we hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet e.g., A-1, D-4, H-8, R-18, Y-25. For convenience and ready reference of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left are those of well-known objects and a list of them is also given below. For the purposes of this competition you have to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "H" is that of a woman. The total number of marks for "woman" (W-23, O-15, M-13, A-1, N-14) is "66". This figure "66" is given in the block No. 16. We therefore enter "16" (and not 66) against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly illustration "P" is that of a lamp and as it is given in the list of objects, we add up the marks (L-12, A-1, M-13, P-16) which give the total of 42. This figure is shown in block No. 10 so we enter "10" against "P" in the coupon.

In the same manner you may fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before 24th July, 1940, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

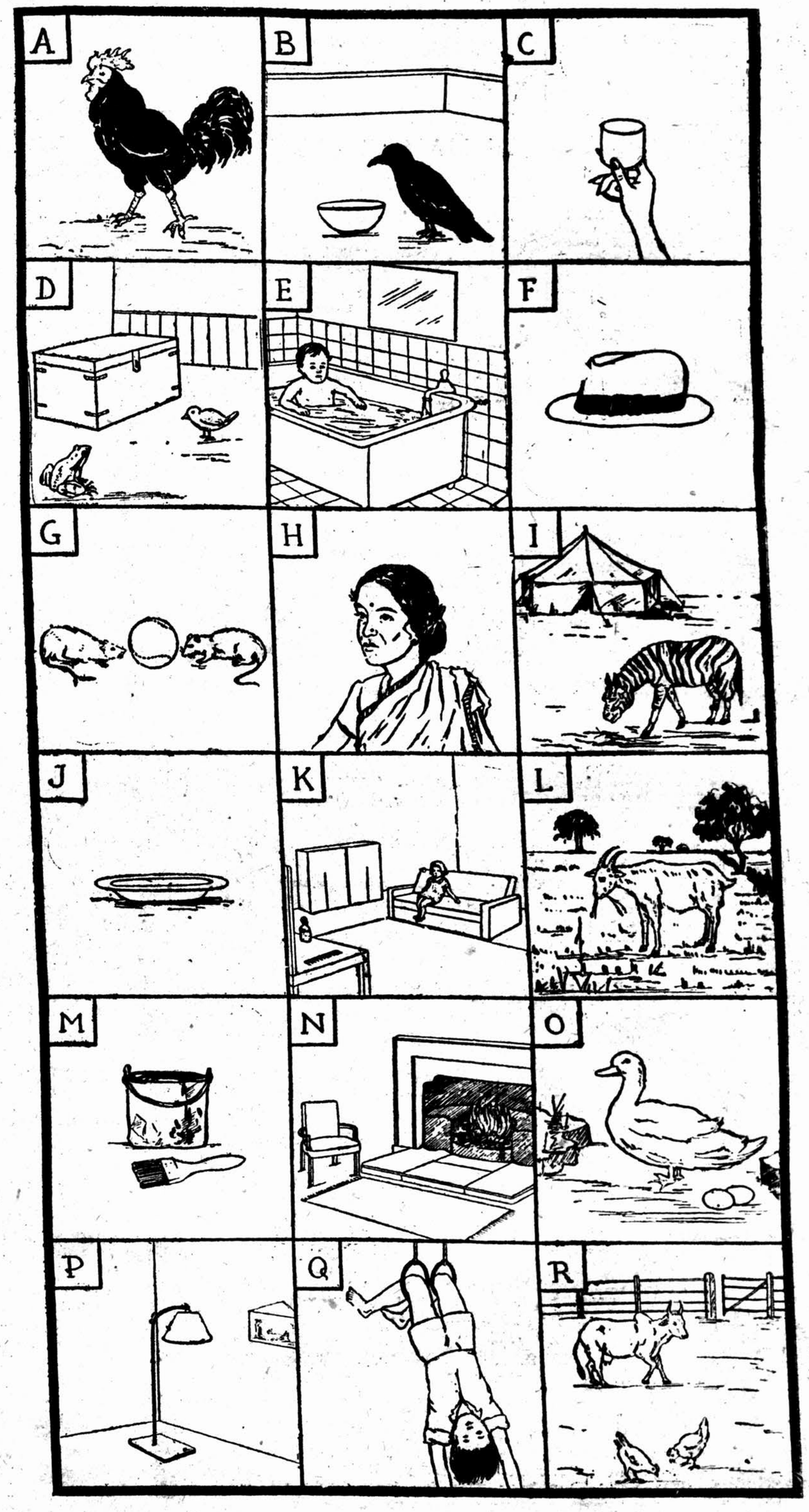
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 24th July, 1940. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

BALL	DUCK	HENS
BIRD	EGGS	LAMP
BOWL	FIELD	LEGS
BOX	FIRE	RATS
BRUSH	FROG	RINGS
CHAIR	GATE	SOFA
CHILD	GIRL	TENT
COCK	GLASS	TREES
COMB	GOAT	TUB
COW	HAIR	WATER
CROW	HAND	WOMAN
DISH	HAT	ZEBRA

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 27	2 29	3 32
4 33	5 36	6 38
7 39	8 40	9 41
10 42	11 43	12 46
13 52	14 58	15 59
16 66	17 67	18 68

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G.P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 24th JULY, 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

7/7/40.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	16
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	10
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

ASKED TO KEEP PEACE

Demand Of Rs. 5,000 Securities From Saksena

GORAKHPUR, July 6.

Mr. Shibbanlal Saksena M.L.A., who arrived here last evening from Nainital and was to proceed to Maharajganj with Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai to address a tenants' meeting there was served with a warrant early in the morning in the District Congress Office by the City Kotwal under Section 107 Cr. P. C. calling upon him to furnish two securities of Rs. 5,000 each and a personal bond of Rs. 5,000 to keep the peace for one year.

Mr. Saksena refused to furnish the securities and was produced before the S. D. O., Maharajganj, and later taken to Sadar Lockup where he is expected to be detained during the pendency of the case.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who arrived last evening is proceeding to Maharajganj to address a tenants meeting there.—A. P.

Gregory And Meek For America

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Sir David Meek, Indian Trade Commissioner, and Dr. T. E. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, left Calcutta to-day by air for Rangoon on their way to America.

Their mission in America is to find a fresh market for Indian goods, which hitherto used to be consumed by countries now under enemy control.—United Press.

BENARES PUNITIVE TAX

BENARES, July 6.

The punitive tax decided to be imposed on citizens of Benares for the last communal riot will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 5,50,000 out of which Rs. 2,75,000 is to be given as compensation to the sufferers during the riot.—A. P.

Gandhiji To Address Poona A.I.C.C. Session

(Continued from Page 12.)

rejection of the Viceroy's offer.

It appears, however, that all the members of the Working Committee had Gandhiji's latest pronouncement in the "Harijan" in advance with them, and for the last four days it and its implications formed the subject matter of prolonged discussions which are finally expected to be concluded to-morrow.

WAITING FOR POONA MEETING.

It is also being hinted that a decision about the next step may be deferred till the Poona meeting, till when efforts will be continued to request Gandhiji to continue the generalship which he assumed at Ramgarh. It is also believed that Gandhiji will address the A.I.C.C. at Poona to explain the fundamental differences he has with the Working Committee on the implications of the creed of non-violence.—United Press.

Gandhiji Visits Begum Mohammad Ali

NEW DELHI, July 5.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. S. S. Ansari paid a visit to Begum Mohammadali, who has been ailing for some time, to enquire after her health.

They spent about an hour with her.—A. P.

"If We Should Fail, All Would Fail"

Britain Constitute Only Hope Of Peoples Enslaved, Says Wickham Steed

The following are the extracts from a recent talk on "World Affairs" by Mr. H. Wickham Steed. The speech was broadcast by the B.B.C.

The power of Hitler and his Nazi creed, like the power of the methods and ideas known as Fascism, does not reside only in military strength, however great that strength has proved to be; it lies also, perhaps chiefly, in the fear for their money and their property which Russian Bolshevism or Communism has put into the hearts of many people in many countries who have something to lose.

These people know that in Soviet Russia property and individual freedom were suppressed. Without asking why this should happen in Russia which has never known freedom, these people with something to lose were persuaded to look upon Fascism and Nazism as lesser evils than Communism. Between a revolutionary system that destroys both freedom and property and an equally revolutionary system that pretended to destroy only freedom, they pretended to sympathise with the latter and to credit the assurances that Fascism and Nazism were the only sure safeguards against Bolshevism or Communism.

Freedom, these people reflected, might be and no doubt was a very good thing, but when it came to the point of deciding whether freedom was preferrable to the safety of material possessions, these people shook their heads and thought "if we can't have both freedom and material safety, we would rather have material safety without freedom."

AID TO FRANCE

It is because we believe that the French people and such men as General de Gaulle, represent the true spirit of France, that there is to-day no recrimination against France or her people in Great Britain. It is because we share with Mr. Winston Churchill the belief in what he said, "The interests of France and the spirit of France will find some other expression than in the melancholy decisions that have been taken by the Government at Bordeaux. "We shall certainly aid," Mr. Churchill went on, "to the best of our ability and resources any movement of Frenchmen outside the power of the enemy, to work for the defeat of Nazi German barbarism and the restoration of France."

BRITAIN NOT TO BE BEATEN

Great Britain has been compared to beleaguered fortress awaiting attack. Night after night, enemy aircraft attempt to cross our shores, to disturb our slumbers and to do what damage they can. Hitherto the damage has been trifling, and the effect upon our spirit has been less than nil.

But we are not merely a fortress awaiting attack. We are attacking, in Europe and in Northeast Africa. In course of time we shall rally forth from our fortress and with a strength that will give Hitler and Mussolini food for reflection. We are not going to be beaten and they in their heart of hearts know it.

Indeed it is true we are no longer an island in the sense of being untouchable unless our sea power be broken. We are vulnerable from the air, but in our airmen the spirit of Drake and Nelson lives again. Already they are holding their own and more than their own against enemy forces still numerically superior, though soon to be numerically inferior. We to-day hold two advantages which neither Hitler nor Mussolini can command.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

To-day it is we who represent the spirit of freedom, we who constitute the only hope of peoples now enslaved. The moral advantage which Napoleon held in his earlier campaigns, now lies with us. The other advantage is our freedom of access to the resources of the raw materials of the world, not to mention the great industrial power and the goodwill of the United States.

SUPREME HONOUR

There is such a thing as to be proud of the supreme honour that has devolved upon us, the responsibility of upholding the human right and righteousness itself against terror, guide and tyranny. This pride we feel, not arrogantly, but with humble devotion to the great duty we have to discharge.

What the shape of things may be when we have done this duty, we neither know nor care over much. We know only that if we should fail, all would fail. Should we triumph, as we shall, others beside ourselves will benefit by the freedom and the safety which we shall have defended and won for them.

CONSCRIPTION BILL

DAR-ES-SALAAM, July 5.

A Bill providing for conscription of all male British and British protected subjects aged between 18 and 45 for military or civil service will be introduced in the Legislative Council on July 16.—Reuter.

CONCLUDING STAGES OF SUKKUR RIOTS

KARACHI, July 4.

The Enquiry conducted by Mr. Justice Weston into the Sukkur riots reached its final stage this afternoon with the conclusion of the evidence of Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, Inspector-General of Police in Sind.

Arguments which will commence on Monday are expected to be completed by the end of next week whereafter Mr. Weston will commence writing his report.

The completion of the enquiry will be followed by a sitting of the Tribunal with Mr. Justice Weston as the sole judge to determine whether the Manzilgah building was ever a mosque or not. It is not likely that witnesses may be examined for the purpose.—A. P.

VAIDYA'S LAND CONFISCATED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 6.

A Jhabua State message says that the Jhabua State Council Administration has confiscated the Mafi land of Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya on grounds of disloyalty.

The Coucil had recently passed deportation orders against Mr. Vaidya.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

LONDON, July 6.

In Canada, compulsory military training will be introduced for college undergraduates.—(Reuter.

Record Maize Crop In Rhodesia

LONDON, July 6.

It is learned in London that the estimated maize crop of Southern Rhodesia will be a record.

An agreement has just been completed whereby the Ministry of Food will purchase the surplus maize estimated to be a million bags.—Reuter.

Rush For Change Subsides

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rush for silver coins has subsided. To-day, there was hardly a solitary queue noticeable anywhere near the Reserve Bank of India. Outside the Bank premises there was a row of cycles belonging to office peons who had gone to the Bank on their daily routine business.

The "No Change Racket" has received a straight slap in the face as the Reserve Bank has released more than 40 crores of silver coins within a short time.

The very fact that the Reserve Bank has at the moment got 33 crores of silver, in its coffers to meet immediate demand has worked like magic upon the public mind and the mean game of the Banias and Marwaris, has been brought to an end.

Moreover, the opening of "Change Depots" by the Bank has allayed the anxiety of the layman whose difficulty in changing notes is solved.

GOVT. EFFORTS TO RESOLVE LABOUR DISPUTE FAIL

Workers Urged Not To Prolong Strike

NAGPUR, July 5.

"Government greatly regrets that its efforts to secure a settlement of the dispute and the cessation of the strike with Empress Mills have been frustrated at the last minute," states a Press 'communique' issued to-night narrating the course of events in the Nagpur Labour dispute and Government's efforts at negotiations to bring about a settlement.

It adds: "Government still hopes that wiser counsels will prevail and the management on the one hand will not withdraw from the position they had conceded and the workers on the other, will not prolong the strike which was continued owing to their not adhering to the understanding reached with the Government in the morning of July 4.

Government wishes to assure the parties concerned that its good offices will continue to be available as they had always been at all times for the promotion of a settlement of the dispute.—A.P.

Mrs. Sharda Kotak Returns From Shanghai

A large number of friends and businessmen were present at Victoria Terminus on Friday noon, headed by Diwan Bahadur Kotak, the Diwan of Janjira, to receive Mrs. Sharda Kotak, the widow of the late Mr. Champaklal Kotak, the popular Bombay Congressman, businessman and aviator, who died at Shanghai last month.

Seth Hargovind Kotak and his brother Dr. N. B Kotak, Mr. Baboo Kotak and Mrs. Lohana, the mother-in-law of the deceased had left for China on hearing about the serious illness of the late Mr. Champaklal and reached there just in time before his death.

The party returned to Bombay on Friday via Colombo and Madras. They were the recipients of the condolences from amongst a large gathering present at Victoria Terminus.

The Barh (Bihar) Sub-Divisional Red Cross Committee, which was formed recently with Mr. J. F. Hosie, I.C.S. as President, has collected Rs. 1,200 so far.

CORDELL HULL'S RETORT TO GERMANY

U. S. Will Not Take Lessons On Munroe Doctrine From Hitler

WASHINGTON, July 6.

REFERRING TO GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT U. S INTERPRETATION OF MONROE DOCTRINE, MR. CORDELL HULL SAID THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DID NOT FEEL THAT ANY USEFUL PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED AT THIS TIME IN TAKING UP THE MATTER WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

However there had been no recession from the American position that any transfer of territory in the Western Hemisphere from one European power to another would not be tolerated and Mr. Cordell Hull reiterated this position in a formal statement to-day.

The German note which was a reply to the one sent from Washington on June 18 stated that non-intervention in American affairs which was demanded by the Monroe Doctrine can in principle be legally valid only on condition that American nations do not interfere in the affairs of Europe.

After reading a summary of the German reply, Mr. Cordell Hull commented that the Monroe Doctrine had no connection with the fact that certain European countries hold American territories while others do not. It was solely a policy of self-defence which was intended to preserve the independence and integrity of the Americas.

Mr. Cordell Hull concluded with the declaration that though the United States pursues policy of non-participation and non-involvement in the purely political affairs of Europe, she will continue to co-operate with all other nations whenever their policies make it possible.

It was indicated that Cordell Hull's statement had President Roosevelt's approval.

Mr. Cordell Hull refused to comment on reports that British Naval Units were blockading the French island colony of Martinique.

He stated that the situation there appeared to be confused. Nothing is known here of the presence of French destroyers or submarines. A consignment of planes recently bought from the United States is known to be there as also stocks of gold.—Reuter.

Don't Talk American Policies In Public

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The State Department informed the German Embassy that Germany's representatives in the United States should not discuss in public America's policies and attitude.

This action was taken as a result of remarks attributed by New Orleans newspapers to the German Consul-General there, that Germany would not forget the aid given to her enemies by the United States. The State Department added that the incident was now considered closed.

Slaves Of Hitler Who Have Neither Morality Nor Scruples

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Mr. Ickes, Secretary for the Interior in a striking Independence Day speech last night scorned "the superior people across the Atlantic who call the United States a decadent and worn out nation."

Although he did not mention any names it is considered he was obviously referring to Hitler and the Nazis.

"These superior people have surrendered their wills, bodies and minds to the absolute will of a boss, who tells them what to do. They abase themselves to permit themselves to be whipped and mutilated, say what they are told to say, read what they are told to read, marry when they are told to marry.

These superior forceful people break their plighted word, rape peaceful lands at the word of their master, destroy lives and little children, requite gentleness with brutality and reap where they have not sown.

They abase themselves before new gods set up for them by a dictator. When are you going to throw at this orator the words Lincoln would have used, if he had listened to him—'No man is good enough to govern any other man without that other man's consent'."

Enemy 'Planes Over Britain

One Soldier Killed And Few Persons Injured

LONDON, July 6

An Air Ministry communique states enemy aircraft crosses the coast during the night. Anti-aircraft defences went into action.

Enemy planes crossed the coast in north-east England in the evening and five or six bombs are reported to have fallen but it is not known whether there were any casualties.

Anti-aircraft guns were in action and both British fighter and German planes were audible overhead but were not seen.

A Dornier bomber crossed the coast in south-east England tonight at a great height. Anti-aircraft guns were fired and British fighters chased the raider which dived in an effort to avoid the fighters.

Delayed action bombs are believed to have been dropped in the district.

Eight bombs of the "screaming" type were dropped in a south-east England town tonight but apart from demolishing the rear of a bungalow little damage was done. Six fell on open land.

Five bombs were dropped on another southeast town which was attacked for the first time and a soldier was injured. Isolated appearances of planes occurred during the day in south-west and north-east England and over a Welsh town.

An official communique states: Enemy air-craft dropped bombs today at a few points near the coast in south-west England at one point in East Riding, Yorkshire and at one point on the Kent coast.

No military objectives were hit but slight damage was done to some houses. The only casualties reported are a few persons slightly injured in the south-western area.—Reuter.

EX-GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY FOR COMMONS

LONDON, July 6.

Sir Frederick Sykes has been adopted as National Conservative candidate in the by-election from Central Nottingham due to the death of Sir Terence O'Connor, Solicitor-General.—Reuter.

France Bows To Bullying

Submits To Jap Demand For Co-operation In Anti-Chinese Drive

SHANGHAI, July 6.

Japanese military patrols co-operated with the French police in raids carried out on the French Concession here against "anti-Japanese elements. Well-known local Chinese businessmen were among those arrested.

This action suggests that policing arrangement was included in several "local adjustments" made between the Japanese and the French authorities during the past week.

Previously the French authorities had adopted an intransigent attitude over the Japanese proposals for "co-operation" in the Concession.—Reuter.

Englishman And Jew Murdered

JERUSALEM, July 6.

Mr. G. S. Blake, an Englishman employed by the Palestine Potash Company and a Jewish constable, were murdered yesterday by Arab robbers in Jebelusdam, the traditional site of the ancient city of Sodom at the southern end of the Dead Sea.

The victims were with an exploring party who were attacked by Arabs.

Mr. Blake was formerly a Palestine Government geologist.—Reuter.

ZETLAND TO EXPEDITE

Conveying Children To India And Burma

LONDON, JULY 6.

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT LORD ZETLAND IS CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR FACILITATING THE CONVEYANCE TO INDIA AND BURMA OF CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THOSE COUNTRIES AND WISH THEM TO JOIN THEM THERE.

In special circumstances advances to cover the cost of passage may be made on the undertaking by the parents to refund them in due course.

The proposals relate primarily to unaccompanied children; but applications which must be written should be made as soon as possible to the Passage Department of the India Office and should state firstly the full name and age and sex of the child or children; secondly, the present location of the parents and the occupation or official position of the head of family; thirdly, whether an application for the passage has aleady been registered with a steamship company or shipping agents. If so full information should be supplied.

The application should also be accompanied by evidence that it is the wish of the guardian or head of the family that the child should travel.—Reuter.

FLYING OF KITE BALOONS BANNED

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE AIR MINISTRY HAS ANNOUNCED THE PROHIBITION OF KITE BALLOON FLYING OWING TO THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR USE BY ENEMY AGENTS TO SIGNAL TO INVADING FORCES AND INDICATE THE TARGETS AT STRATEGIC POINTS OR SUITABLE LANDING PLACES FOR AIRCRAFT AND PARACHUTISTS AS WAS DONE IN HOLLAND DURING THE GERMAN INVASION.—REUTER.

FIND US A MAN
Who Doesn't Like This Picture
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
WOMAN
Starring:—
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR and YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
TO-DAY AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GO DEEP
into the heart of a child-widow and see what she thinks of RE-MARRIAGE!
HINDUSTAN'S
Thought-provoking social takes you deep into the Vagaries of HINDU SOCIETY
SAUBHAGYA
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB, MISS PRADHAN, K. N. SINGH
Director: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.
3rd FAMILY WEEK at
Roxy
Daily at 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Mat., at 1 p.m. on Sat., Sun., & Holidays

2 Second Great Week
On the Wings of melodious music.....
Comes a heart-pounding melodrama, pleasing one and all!
ASSOCIATED PRODUCTIONS LTD.'S Maiden Musical
"ANDHI"
(THE TEMPEST)
Starring: P. MULLICK, MOLINA, SHREELEKHA, MUZAMIL, K. C. DEY, NEMO.
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-45, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday at 2 p.m.

BARNAGAR CITIZENS DEMAND TRANSFER OF POLICE

Condemn Mismanagement Of Affairs Last Year

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARNAGAR (Gwalior), June 29.

A mass public meeting attended by several thousand citizens of Barnagar, was held here in the Chowk Bazar under the Presidentship of Seth Kesarimalji Jhanjhari, and under the auspices of the local Sarwajanik Sabha, in which responsible public workers and citizens of the Sarwajanik Sabha, Messrs. Fuldhandji, Misrilalji, Munshi Gendalalji, Hafizuddin Kurreshi and others, condemned the mismanagement of the Police officers as a result of which several thefts took place in the town and the Pargana villages during the short time of last one year.

The meeting unanimously passed a lengthy resolution regretting the mismanagement of the Police department, protesting against the repressive attitude of the Police officers against the complainants, and considered it necessary in the interest of the public that the present staff should be transferred immediately, and efficient arrangement be made.

The resolution also urges upon the Maharaja and the higher State officers to look into the safety of the people and redress the grievances of the poor and the rich who are unsafe now-a-days in the present mismanaged conditions of the Police officers of the Barnagar Pargana.

30,000 British Children To Reach America By August

NEW LORK, July 6.

Mr. Roland Robinson, representative of the British Children's overseas Reception Board, said he hoped that 30,000 British children would have arrived in American by the end of August and he had visions of having about 50,000 children in the United States alone sometime in the autumn.—Reuter.

QUETTA, July 6.

Jiwani, an airport on the Arabian coast of Kalat State, which was established two or three years ago, has been provided with an additional force for Mekran levies with the object of providing adequate protection to the air port and the staff living at Jiwani.—A.P.

Govt. Prefer To Wait And See

But Congress M. L. A.s Will Not Countenance Any Deviation From Prohibition Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE CONTINUATION OF THE PROHIBITION POLICY ENUNCIATED BY THE CONGRESS MINISTRY.

It is argued in official circles that while their present attitude was the logical outcome of the High Court's decision, it does not, in any way, prelude any attempt on their part to pursue a policy so as to put it on a more sound, stable, practical and workable basis.

Congress circles, on the other hand argue that the present position can be immediately set right, if Government are actuated with an earnest and sincere desire to meet the Congress demand in this regard.

M.L.A.'s To Meet

An emergent meeting of the Congress Legislative Party, was summoned; met at 2 p.m. at Mr. B. G. Kher's office, to-day. About 20 members attended.

It is understood that the meeting will deprecate the failure of the Government to issue a requisite notification after the findings of the High Court with regard to the reference made by a Presidency Magistrate in the recent prohibition case.

Although there is a feeling that the Congress members of the Prohibition Board must resign, it is reliably gathered that no precipitate action will be taken until Government arrives at a definite decision.

That decision, in the present circumstances, will depend upon political developments.

But in the meanwhile liquor interests have got busy.

The temporary relaxation of rules with regard to permit holders of foreign liquor has set an edge to the expectations entertained by country liquor interests. A deputation, on their behalf, waited on Mr. Knight, at the Secretariat, last evening.

It is authoritatively stated that no definite decision in this regard has yet been taken.

It is expected that allied liquor interests like the Property Holders' Association will move for the redress of individual grievances. But Government is not likely to take any decision, it is stated, for about a week.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER PROHIBITION NOTICE ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five persons against whom cases were pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for alleged possession of charas were acquitted to-day, as they were arrested under the old notification which is now non-existent to-day.

In two more cases, accused who were charged with being in possession of country liquor were acquitted.

Holwell Monument Satyagraha

CALCUTTA, July 6.

To-day's first batch of Satyagrahis numbering five, arrived in front of the Holwell Monument at about 2-15 p.m. and when two of them made a dash towards the Monument with hammers in hand. The entire batch was taken into custody. Police guard continues.

The ten Satyagrahis arrested yesterday in connection with the agitation for the removal of the Holwell Monument, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day. The Magistrate remanded them to jail custody adjourning the hearing for July 19.—A. P.

Savarkar Wants Strong Hindu Body In Simla

SIMLA, July 6.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who came to Simla to interview the Viceroy, left this evening. Prior to his departure he was entertained at an 'at home' by Dr. Kedar Nath. Medical Practitioner of Simla. Mr. Savarkar in addressing the audience exhorted the Hindus to organise themselves to present a united front. This was a critical time and there must not be any division in the camp, said he. Every one must work with a single purpose and devotion to his mother-country. He also said that in Simla the Hindu Mahasabha ought to be a strong body whose opinion would carry weight with the authorities.—A. P.

More Funds For 'East India Flight'

CALCUTTA, July 5.

A further sum of £15,000, making a total of £55,000 has been remitted to the Air Ministry in England towards the cost of the "East India Flight" of spitfire fighter planes.

BENGAL M. L. A. ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Mr. Narendranarayan Chakravarty, M.L.A., Secretary of the Provincial Forward Bloc, Bengal, has been arrested by the Special branch of the Calcutta Police under the Defence of India Rules. He is being detained in the Presidency Jail at Alipore.—A. P.

V. J. PATEL'S STATUE

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

The Ahmedabad Municipality decided last night to place the statue of the late Mr. V. J. Patel in the compound of the Town Hall given as a gift by a Municipal Councillor Mr. Dadabhai Amin.—A. P.

Ex-Ministers To Resign

Seats On Prohibition Propaganda Board

Concerted pressure, followed by intensive agitation and action, against the present attitude of the Bombay Government in regard to the prohibition policy, is contemplated in Congress circles.

At an urgent informal meeting of the Congress Party of the Legislature of the city and suburbs held on Saturday, a demand was understood to have been made by the members for the resignation of the three ex-Ministers who are at present in the Prohibition propaganda Board. The meeting was attended by four ex-Ministers and a tentative decision to resign from the Board was learnt to have been made. It is likely that the actual resignation will be tendered in a few days.

Attempts which will enable the Ahmedabad Congress members of the Legislature to sit up and actively participate in the likely decisions to be taken by the Congress Party, are now in progress.

The B.P.C.C. will also start intensive agitation by enlisting the support of the students and others, with a view to force Government to prosecute the Congress prohibition policy. In this connection, the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. are understood to have referred the matter to the Congress Working Committee and they will await the directions of the Congress executive in the launching of any direct action.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has also summoned an urgent meeting on Tuesday "to consider the change in the prohibition policy of the present Government."

The following Press note was issued by Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Congress Legislature Party on Saturday evening:

An urgent informal meeting of the Congress Party of the Legislatures from the City and the Suburbs was called by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Party this afternoon at the office of Mr. Kher to consider the situation created by the Government's Modification of the Prohibition programme and to decide the further course of action. Fifteen members attended the meeting.

"The position created by the High Court ruling and the order issued by the Government were discussed at length. The concensus of opinion was that if Government were really serious about carrying cut the Prohibition programme as laid down by the Congress Government as they were bound to do, the Government should have immediately issued a second notification. The meeting decided that a letter should be addressed to the Government by the Congress members of the Prohibition Board. It was further decided that a comprehensive statement should be issued by the Leader to clarify the whole situation."

BIHAR REVOLT AGAINST JINNAH

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 6.

Reports available show that over two dozen prominent Leaguers have, despite Mr. Jinnah's latest warning, joined the War Committee. More defiance of Mr. Jinnah's ban is likely to follow soon.

GOLDEN
SANDALWOOD
EXQUISITE TOILET SOAP

Made by a Special Process with Special Ingredients and Oil of best White Sandalwood

ENTIRELY NEW SOAP WITH UNIQUE SHAPE AND ODOUR

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

This Saint Wanted Direct Action

YESHWANT
as young Dnyaneshwar
at Central.

The Dnyaneshwar Of The Prabhat Picture

By "NIRANJAN"

The Film Editor of "Chronicle" has, I think rightly, ended the discussion on the miracles in Prahat's "Dnyaneshwar." Little is gained by prolonging a controversy after each side has fully stated its case.

It is not the miracles, therefore, to which I shall refer here, but to the realism in the picture "Dnyaneshwar." The faithfulness of the screen portrayal of the saint's life and times entitles the producers to warm praise.

Mark, first, that the background of the story is complete. It is not as if we meet an isolated Dnyaneshwar. We visit his country, learn its layout, live in his village and become as familiar with his folks and his detractors as well as their respective houses as he himself may have been. We are initiated into their manners, habits, customs and superstitions. We come to know how they ate, how they fetched water, how they dressed, how they spent their time. With bits of footage selected from "Dnyaneshwar", one might edit a complete documentary film of fourteenth century village life in Maharashtra.

THE REAL MAN

Also, it is a genuine Dnyaneshwar that is presented to us. It is not my purpose here to analyse the character as presented on the screen and to apportion credit as between Producer, Directors (there are two of them) and the Stars (again there are two who play Dnyaneshwar). To the average picturegoer, it is enough that the portrayal by itself is convincing.

It is not, again, any accuracy of historical or legendery detail in the saint's career that I refer to While these, at best, may be matters for research and learned disputation, there are certain general characteristics which, a priori, we may expect; and these we find in the screen character of Dnyaneshwar.

MAN AND MISSION

A whole-hearted sincerity, an exclusive earnestness, an utter absence of any thought of self—these among the fundamental qualities of any man who gives an abiding message to his kind. And, in the screen Dnyaneshwar, we find these qualities in abundance; and we see nothing to qualify their existence.

We find the little boy Dnyaneshwar, hungry, fatigued, disappointed in his quest for alms, thinking first of the tragedy that life is to his parents. His thoughts go to his brothers and sister and to the little daughter of Visoba—the man who made it his business to persecute the Dnyaneshwar family

Orphaned, we find his entire attention engrossed in the possibility of fulfilling his father's last desire—which accords with his own instinct—to show the True Path to the people.

Dnyaneshwar himself by now sees that Truth fairly clearly. Unable to contain himself, he gives vent to it at inconvenient moments. Is it for priests to defend natural justice or to smother it under the cast-iron code of orthodoxy? The answer to this question was stones and abuse.

"DIRECT ACTION."

Stones and threats were as nothing to Dnyaneshwar. He braved worse—starvation and death—in quest of the Sacred Thread. Yet he, a seer, what use had he for the thread? It was not to become a Brahmin that Dnyaneshwar sought, but to place himself in a position that would enable him preach the message that welled up in his soul.

INSPIRED

Giving up the effort at caste admission, Dnyaneshwar goes to the masses and, in and through them, fulfills his mission. He has no ambitions, even of a spiritual conquest. It is only a matter of unburdening himself of his own inner spiritual urge; of convincing his people that all creation was a single manifestation of the divine.

So that, when he sees the staunchest of his former detractors now acknowledging the truth his message, Dnyaneshwar says: "My life is done."

Such is the Dnyaneshwar that Prabhat have presented in their picture. One may call him saint or seer, reformer or revolutionist, one cannot gainsay that he is fully and convincingly a man inspired by a mission—which the Dnyaneshwar of history was.

SHE LIKES HER ROLE

Miriam Hopkins In "Virginia City"

Aside from "The Old Maid" and "Becky Sharp," Miriam Hopkins feels she has appeared in more than her share of horror pictures. She was the unfortunate friend of Frederic March in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." She spent too much of her time up a tree with Joel McCrea in "Woman Chases Man" and she was soundly trounced by fate and a small child in "These Three," the screen version of "The Children's Hour."

She wanted a change of climate!

"Virginia City" is just the picture for me, said Miss Hopkins. "Call it costume, period, historical, western or horse opera, I don't care. It's got real people in it. Its a colorful slice out of the most romantic chapter of American history, the era of brother against brother during the Civil War.

"The war of the rebellion was not confined exclusively to the States east of the Mississippi. It's conflict of hatreds reached into the farthest western outposts. Virginia City was a hotbed of these conflicting emotions between northern and southern sympathizers.

"Into this setting have been planted three people, a man from the North, a man and a girl from the South. There's the triangle, but each of the three receive equal sympathy because of their loyalty to their beliefs.

"Nor is the girl too goody-goody A Southern aristocrat, yes, but one who has no other heritage but memories of her ravaged homeland and a dying hatred for those who are destroying the traditions of her beloved South.

"She is a dancehall girl, but one through patriotism rather than through degradation. Such situations require real acting."

Germany To Challenge Monroe Doctrine?

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The charge that Germany is lacking foundation for a challenge of the Monroe Doctrine is made by Senator Pittman.

Denying any German implication that the United States had been 'meddling" in Europe, Senator Pittman told reporters that such a charge "may have been made as a justification for a future violation of the Monroe Doctrine".—Reuter.

Fog

HOLLYWOOD BEATS BERLIN

"Mysterious" artificial fog, that, according to news dispatches, enveloped Paris during recent air raid alarm periods, holds no mystery for Lee Zavitz, Hollywood's noted creator of weather effects for the movies.

Zavitz mixed and floated similar heavy fogs for outdoor scenes in "Rebecca", Selznick International screen production of Daphne du Maurier's novel, which is continuing for the third week at the New Empire Theatre and he says a fog is what you make it.

"We used three chemicals of carrying density to make ground fog, the middle and the high", he said. "For ground fog, in which must grope Laurence Olivier as Maxim, and Joan Fontaine, Maxim's living wife I used carbon or silicon tetrachloride. This falls to earth when chilled by dry ice, the solid form of carbon dioxide, and the evaporation from this solid contributes to the misty effect.

"To make an opaque vapour with about the density of air, which floats where sprayed, we used titanium tetrachloride, the gaseous form of which is somewhat stable. High fog is made of several kinds of vegetable oil, and petroleum sprayed through hot pipes. Both the colourless petroleum sometimes used as medicine and crude petroleum can be used. The latter, of course, produces a black vapour."

Zavitz said, given enough pipes and oil sprayers, he could conceal the whole city of Los Angeles in a few minutes.

"I have no doubt army engineers have made plans for a large-scale community camouflage", he said, "but a new development we tried in 'Gone With The Wind', might prove a valuable addition to their defence plans. That is the use of coloured smoke. A suitable blend of blue smoke, released along the sea-shore, would make the land look like water to airplane pilots, and with the shoreline so concealed, bombers trying to hit the city would find their marksmanship somewhat confused."

PERFECT KISSES ARE DANGEROUS

Director Advises Wife To Worry When Husband Kisses Too Well

An Ann Sheridan kiss will crash a happy marriage quicker than any other cause for divorce.

The warning is sounded by an expert on kissing, not because he practices what he preaches but because, as an outstanding film director, he has spent years coaching and rehearsing many of the world's beautiful women in the art of osculation.

He is Michael Curtiz, who has referred the romantic clinches in such memorable pictures as "Four Daughters", "Dodge City" and "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex" and who even now is girding himself for the love scenes between Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in Warner Bros.' "Virginia City."

"Kisses exchanged by Miss Sheridan or Bette Davis or Olivia de Havilland with such Lotharios as Flynn or George Brent or Pat O'Brien may be attempted as the ideal method of kissing by man and wife," says Curtiz, "but it may bring marital disaster in most cases.

"That's because the movie kiss is too perfect. It is not the deed of actor and actress alone. It is the creation of many stars, director, scenarist, cameraman, sound engineer, electricians, even the film editor.

"Camera angles and lighting effects must be considered. The kiss must be accomplished to a cue within a split second. That is timing. It must be perfected within a certain limit of film footage.

HARBINGER OF SUSPICION

"Should a husband arrive home, embrace his wife and kiss her as fervently as he had seen Errol Flynn kiss Bette Davis in 'The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex', or as Eddie Albert kisses Zorina in 'On Your Toes', the wife probably would run for the nearest lawyer.

"Such kisses are too perfect. They will arouse the wife's suspicions. She would know instinctively that Friend Husband could not have given her such an ideal kiss without rehearsal. And where did he have the rehearsals? Certainly not with his own wife. In the arms of other women? With such thoughts tormenting a jealous wife, trouble is bound to result.

"So, to wives I suggest—for the perpetuation of happy marriages—don't kiss like Ann Sheridan or Bette Davis. And to husbands—don't kiss like Errol Flynn or George Brent."

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

ADVANCEMENT OF INDIAN FOOTBALL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

With the advent of the monsoon the inevitable controversy between the booted and barefooted play has cropped up in the football world of Bombay, as it must have in other parts of India. It is an admitted fact that on a rain sodden ground, the barefooted player is at a decided disadvantage against his booted opponent. He finds it exceedingly difficult to keep his foothold or gain ground on the slippery surface. The heavy and greasy ball is equally difficult to negotiate and control. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that a barefooted team gets beaten, more often than not at the hands of a booted combination when they might easily conquer on a dry ground.

INVITATION TO DISASTER

Take the case of the Y. M. C. A. or South Kanara who are mostly barefooted. On a dry ground they are very difficult to beat. But on a slushy ground they are overwhelmed like a novice team. Still they persist in their barefooted play and for all practical purposes invite defeat on themselves. On the face of it, it looks silly to persist in a style of play which is detrimental to the best interests of the side. It is practically playing the game which your enemy would like you to play. Many a team have thus thrown away sure chances of winning championships by persisting in this method. Famous exponents of the barefooted cult like the Mohun Bagan and East Bengal Clubs of Calcutta had to surrender time and again to the "eccentricities" of Jupiter Pluvius.

MARVELLOUS ATTAINMENTS

One may, therefore, ask why these teams and players persist in it. The answer is a very simple one. Indians feel more at home with the barefooted style of play than with its rival. They seem to be able to give full expression to their genius and skill in their own style than in the imported method. That is why they cling to it even though they are worse off materially by it. There is another reason too and a sound one at that. This vigorous and manly game is generally played by the middle and the poorer classes who cannot afford the luxury of football boots. They start barefooted and try to excel in it. Nobody will deny that they have exhibited marvellous attainments in this sphere. In the matter of ball control, they stand second to none in the world.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM

However, the fact remains that despite their wonderful ball control and positional play, they cannot win the day. It would be futile to argue that the winning of championships is not of much value if the display of the game is not par-excellence, or that an exquite display of the game is the be-all and end-all of it. There must be a sensible blending of both. This means that you must not only win championships but give as best an exposition of the game as possible and "vice versa". Fortunately Indians have now realised the importance of this valuable dictum and found an ingeneous solution of this knotty problem.

SENSIBLE BLENDING

Those who advocate wholesale adoption of boots and booted type of play err on the side of faithful imitation of the West. They take no account of immense advantage of the Indian style and disadvantage of the Western form. Teams like the Mahomedan Sporting, Mohun Bagan and Bangalore Muslims have brought home to us that an admixture of both types of play are not only feasible but eminently practicable. It will not merely do to play barefooted when it is dry and to change to boots when it is wet. In actual experience it has been found that barefooted defenders, especially full-backs, are greatly handicapped against booted attackers. They cannot tackle them as confidently and courageously as they can do when equally shod. They are always afraid of being kicked on their barefeet. So the full backs must be always booted.

INDIAN CHARACTERISTIC

Similarly booted forwards, especially wingers, are at a tremendous disadvantage. They cannot run as fast as they can do without them. Nimbleness is one of the chief characteristics of Indian players. It would be suicidal on our part to negative this strong point. It would be a tragedy to harness a player like Samad with boots when the weather conditions are fair. He would lose half his speed and finesse in the use of his boots. To say that he would be at the mercy of his booted opponents is absurd. His unrivalled agility is the best safeguard against unfair attacks. Samad has outlived many such during his long career in first class football of Calcutta.

SPEARHEAD OF ATTACK

At the same time, it would be wrong to have a barefooted centre forward even on a dry ground. Here we have to take into account the main defect of the barefooted player—his unwillingness or disincunation to shoot at the goal at every opportunity. He tries to dodge and dribble into the goal. A booted player would not dare to take such a risk. Besides he would not be afraid of clashing with a booted defender. One of the other Inner of both may be equally equipped to lend adequate support to the shooting department. In fact, this kind of mixed composition is being advocated by some of the most prominent footballers of India.

COACHING AND TRAINING.

In the opinion of K. Bhattacharjee, Captain of the Indian team which visited Australia a couple of years ago, the mixed combination is the most suited for Indian type of play. If properly trained it should not be beyond their powers to outbid their rivals anywhere in the world. Indian agility and skill should be able to outclass and out-general Western brawn and skill. At any rate, it would be worth our while to give a fair trial to this combination. There should be systematic coaching and training in this behalf. Indian players are mostly self-made. Coaching in a systematic manner is almost unknown in this country. In this respect Indian players are much more handicapped than their confreres in the West. It is extremely creditable to them that they have been able to advance so far without any help of guidance.

ASSOCIATIONS' DUTY

It is the duty of the provincial associations as well as the All-India Federation to lend a helping hand to the players in this direction. Of course most of these bodies are themselves in their infancies. They may not afford to the financial responsibility of such an enterprise. But those who can should move in the matter. They should try to secure the services of well-known players, professional coaches being an unknown quantity in India, to impart their knowledge and experience to the younger generation of promising players. Those who have experience of both the styles of play would be of inestimable value.

BOMBAY'S DEFICIENCY.

Bombay players are handicapped in another respect and that is the shortage of play-grounds. For one thing, the Urbs Prima in Indis is sadly deficient in open spaces. And most of those we possess are given away to cricket. As this game occupies the grounds for most part of the year, soccer has little chance for progress. All the practice that our players get is from tournament play. Everybody will admit that this is not the best method for attaining the highest class or perfection. Despite this handicap, the advance our players have made during recent years is indeed amazing. If they are given further assistance and encouragement, I have not the least doubt that they would soon be able to hold their own against all comers.

OUTSIDE EXPERIENCE.

The idea of sending our teams to tour other parts of the country is an excellent one. I hope it will materialise. Unless our players gain experience under different conditions they will not be able to rise quickly. We should not expect them to bring back trophies with them right from the beginning. So many teams come to Bombay every year to try their fortune in the Rovers Cup. But most of them go back empty-handed. The Bombay team may not fare any better. The experience they will gain will stand them in good stead in the future. Thus the day may not be far distant when Bombay, I mean of course a local team, may succeed in repelling all outside attacks as well as make a triumphant tour round the country.

What about an Inter-University Tournament? The time has come when a competition of this sort should be started. Cricket and Tennis have got one for themselves. Football commands a much bigger following in all parts of the country than cricket or tennis does. I am sure it will become very popular with the student community everywhere right from its inception. But more than that it will help to bring them all to closer contact and thereby improve the relationship between all classes of people. At the same time, the standard of the game will advance rapidly. It would be worth the while of the All-India Football Federation to take the initiative in the matter. If they can persuade the University authorities to take up the question, the purpose will be equally served. I believe most of the Universities run Inter-College tournaments. It should not be very difficult for them to inaugurate one on an All-India basis.

"MY SON, MY SON!"

(Courtesy: "Daily Sketch")

THE orchestra in the background played a haunting love-song. In the centre of the room a man and woman were locked in close embrace. Suddenly the director leaped to his feet in anger.

"Cut!" he shouted. He walked over to the hero and heroine. "No, no!" he screamed. "That's no good!"

"That's no good!"

He turned to the hero.

"What's the matter with you?" he demanded. "I want you to take this girl into your arms as though she were the first girl you ever loved. Live this scene! Play it so that the audience can feel the emotion of the moment! Make it bring them to their feet. Do you understand? I want the audience to stand up and cheer!"

The tired and bored actor turned to the musicians.

"Okay, boys," he requested wearily. "When I start kissing the girl, you play the 'Star-Spangled Banner'!"

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

New York: July 6.

Previous closing	9.35
To-day's opening	9.36
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	9.45
Difference	+10

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August 1940	Rs. 163/0
Broach April/May 1941	Rs. 188/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool: July 6.

Previous closing	7.09
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: July 6.

New York cotton showed better feeling to-day following increased loan talk which induced fairly good local and foreign speculative support. The trading in October began at 9.36 i. e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Bombay cables and considerable local buying while good outside support also stimulated trading with the price rising to 9.40. Subsequently the demand further improved with October finally closing at 9.45.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July Old (10.07/05) 9.85/82
October (9.40/40) 9.36/36
December (9.26/26) 9.24/24

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London: July 6.

Castorseeds July/August (£18 1/8) £18 1/8
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
Linseed La Plata July/August (£15) £15
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£16) £16

JUTES

Dundee August (£34 3/4) £34 3/4
Lightning August (£32) £32

RUBBER

Spot (12 5/8d paid and buyers) Closed
Forward October/December (11 1/2d paid and value) Closed

METALS.

Tin (£266 buyers; £266 1/2 sellers. Steady) Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 123 sh. Closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: July 6.

Previous closing	3.69
To-day's opening	3.70

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: July 6.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: July 6.

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	Not quoted
To-day's closing	Not quoted

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: July 6.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 42 3/4) dol 43
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20) unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/2) dol 51 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: July 6.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market closed.

LONDON SILVER

London. July 6.

Spot (21 11/16d) Closed
Forward (21 9/16d) Closed.

LONDON GOLD

London: July 6.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: July 6.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 11/16 to 0-4 5/32) 0-3 3/4 to 0 4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 11/16 to 1-3 3/16) 1-3 5/16 to 1-3 13/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: July 6.

There was no trading during the night session.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 6

With improved demand for ready cotton and on expectations of satisfactory solution for War Risk insurance, the local market ruled very steady with improved buying and although the market entirely depends upon European developments, local operators believe it risky to sell at present level which is uneconomic.

In sympathy with a decline of 4 points in New York, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 180/8 for Broach A/M delivery, the opening was very steady at Rs. 182/8.

There was steady professional buying and some covering which hardened prices to Rs. 185. The next American Bureau report due on the 8th instant is expected to be mildly bullish and the market sustained the improvement.

There was continuous buying and prices advanced to Rs. 187 for Broach A/M and old Broach was quoted at Rs. 161. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach:—			
July/August	Rs.	161	8 0
April/May		187	0 0
Fine M G Oomra:—			
July		148	8 0
December/January		162	4 0
F G M G Bengal:—			
July		119	8 0
December/January		133	0 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 377 penny points at exchange 1/6
Broach A/M below Liverpool May 250 penny points at exchange 1/6
Broach J/A below New York July 395 cent points at exchange 331
Broach A/M below New York May 191 cent points at exchange 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 5

UPPERS:—	
Spot	11.68+03
July	11.04+01
October	10.64+03
December	10.54+03
January	10.34+02
March	10.18+02
May	10.11+02
GIZA:—	
Spot	11.25+03
July	10.66—01
October	10.41—00
November	10.41—00
January	J 20.24—05
March	10.18—06
May	10.11—08

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 5

Broach J/A highest 156; lowest 152 1/2; closing 154 1/2
Broach A/M highest 182; lowest 179 1/2; closing 180 3/4
Oomra July highest 140 1/4; lowest 136 1/2; closing 140 1/4
Oomra D/J highest 158 1/2; lowest 156; closing 157 3/4
Bengal July highest 113; lowest 111; closing 113
Bengal D/J highest 130; lowest 128; closing 129

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 5

Messrs. Bathvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	15
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	49
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	43 3/8
Elec Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	29
Electric Bond and Share Common	6 1/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	60 1/4
Amr Tel and Tel	160
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	28 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	180
Western Union Telegraph	17 1/4
New York Central R R	11 3/4
Great Northern Pfd	22 3/4
Union Pacific	80
Chesapeake and Ohio	36 1/2
North American Com	20
North American 6 per cent Pfd	55
Australia 5 per cent 1955	46
United States Steel	51 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	75
National Steel	56 1/2
Crucible Steel	28 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21
Republic Steel	16 3/4
U S Smelting	51
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	19 7/8
Chrysler Motors	62 1/4
General Motors	42 7/8
Socony	8 1/2
St. Oil of N J	34
Consolidated Oil	6 1/4
Texas Corporation	38 1/4
Columbia Gas	6
National City Bank of New York	24 3/4

Turnover 280,000 shares.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Juy 5

3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	36/3

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 5

Rozario Santa Fe	not quoted
Barletta Russo July quoted	29/3
South Australian July quoted	26/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 5

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 12 3/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 6

The rise in Steel shares continued further in to-day's session with Tata Deferreds, which opened at 1725, rising up to 1745 and the Ordinaries improving from 334 to 336-8. There was an improved outlook in Textiles also with Bombay Dyeings quoting around 900.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange. to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1715) 1725 1735 1730 1745
Tata Ordinaries (333) 334 335-8 335 336-8
Bombay Dyeings (890) 897-8 895 900 905

Tata Ordinary 336/8; Tata Deferred 1745; Indian Iron 25/2; Bombay Dyeing 905; Century 250; Central India 250; Kohinoor 340; Associated Cement 112; Bombay Burma 532/8; Scindia Steam 18/8; Tata Hydro 152/8; Reserve Bank 97/12; Imperial Bank F P 1422/8; Central Bank 32/4: Bank of India 130/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 86/6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 6

On Friday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.69 at New York

London Spot silver prices declined 1/16d. at 21 11/16d. and forward quotation was reduced 1/16d. at 21 9/16d. The market was quiet and featureless with a small business. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3/4. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 57 9-0 and forward parity was Rs. 57-4-9.

The local market was quiet with increased selling and silver after opening at Rs. 62/8 declined to Rs 61/14. Gold was also quiet with scattered selling. The undertone was quiet with professional selling.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Rady	Rs.	41	10 0
Ashad		41	10 0

SILVER

Ready		62	2 0
Ashad		61	14 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 5

Spot		21	11/16
Forward		21	9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 5

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 6

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	58	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	64	0 0

Tone:—Steady

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 6

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Shpment September Rs. 8 10-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-4-0 to 17-14-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 17-15-0 to 18-4-0
Tone: Steady

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 6

B. C. RATES

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 6th January

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 6th January
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 6th January
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 333
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T not quoted
Bank's buying T T not quoted

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 88 3/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 83 3/4 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days nominal

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 56

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 24 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 6th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 5/32 6th inst.
New York London 3.68 1/2 5th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 5th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 5th inst.
London Paris 176 1/2—3/4 5th inst.
London Switzerland 17.75/85 5th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 5th inst.
London Japan 1/3 13/16 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 4th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 3/4 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 11/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 5/8 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 9/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 5th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

Weather Report

POONA: July 5.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	87	77	0.3	31.7	+6.7
Calcutta	91	82	0.0	11.0	—3.4
Cuttack	88	80	T	15 7	+3.3
Ranchi	86	75	0.8	9.6	—2.9
Patna	96	81	T	5.2	—5.1
Gorakhpur	95	79	T	6.7	—3.3
Benares	90	78	3.8	7.2	.....
Allahabad	90	82	T	5.0	.....
Cawnpore	91	80	0.0	2.1	—2.7
Lucknow	92	79	0.1	2.2	—4.2
Jhansi	94	78	0.0	5.2	—1.4
Agra	104	89	0.0	1.7	—2.3
Bareilly	89	75	1.6	8.3	+0.6
Dehra Dun	88	75	T	15.6	+3.0
Delhi	104	86	0.0	0.5	—4.1
Ambala	96	85	0.1	4.4	—1.1
Ludhiana	94	79	0.3	5.1	+0.8
Lahore	103	88	0.0	2.9	+0.5
Rawalpindi	96	76	0.0	4.1	+0.8
Srinagar	92	65	0.0	3.5	+1.8
Peshawar	109	98	3.0	0.8	+0.3
Dehra I. Khan	102	85	0.0	0.2	—0.8
Fort Sandeman	107	81	0.0	1.7	+0.7
Quetta	95	55	0.0	0.3	.....
Rangoon	88	75	3.2	29.9	+8.2
Khandwa	87	76	0.0	13.7	+6.8
Jubbulpore	79	75	0.1	9 6	—0.9
Nagpur	81	75	0.2	24.7	+13.4
BOMBAY	87	81	T	31.4	+7.7
Ratnagiri	85	78	0.6	29.0	—6.9
Ahmednagar	85	73	0.0	10.9	+5.6
Poona	83	73	T	31.9	+0.1
Sholapur	89	73	0.0	3.0	—2.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	73	0.3	4.8	—1.1
Bangalore	83	67	0.0	4.7	+1.1
Mysore	81	68	0.0	6.3	+3.1
Calicut	78	74	1.1	35.7	—4.6
Madras	102	85	0.0	1.2	—1.5
Shillong	78	66	0.0	12.9	—5.7
Darjeeling	66	59	0.2	21.0	—11.0
Simla	76	59	0.0	10.5	—0.3
Pachmarhi	72	68	0.1	33.0	+19.7
Kodaikanal	65	55	T	5.7	+0.8
Colombo	85	76	0.3	9.0	+0.1
Jacobabad	100	85	0.0	0.1	—0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	106	84	0.0	0.7	—0.1
Karachi	90	83	0.0	0.4	—0.6
Jaipur	100	83	0.0	2.0	—1.7
Ajmer	98	79	0.0	1.4	—2.2
Deesa	96	82	0.0	4.3	+0.6
Rajkot	97	80	0.0	4.7	—1.2
Ahmedabad	97	83	0 0	3.6	—2.6
Bhopal	85	75	0.0	12 6	.....
Akola	84	74	T	9.9	+3.3
Amraot,	81	75	0.0	13.5	+5.5
Indore	86	73	0.0	11.3	+3.7
Marmagoa	85	76	0.3	29.7	...
Malegaon	90	75	0.0	5.7	+0.4
Mussooree	68	61	0.0	12.6	+4.5
Mahableshwar	66	63	1.9	62.3	.....
Baroda	93	81	0.0	5.5	.....
Belgaum	76	70	0.4	14.7	+4.2
Murree	78	64	0.0	8.2	+2.4
Cherrapunji	71	67	0.4	92.4	—19.5
Bijapur	89	74	0.0	3.2	—0.5
Dalhousie	77	66	0.0	5.8	—5.3
Khandalla	...	...	0.4	42.4	.....
Mount Abu	77	66	0.0	3.3	—5.6
Ootacamund	61	54	0.1	12.0	+4.2
Jodhpur	102	82	0.0	0.3	—1.8

T shows rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: July 6.

The monsoon has been active in Assam and Malabar. Local showers occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan. A few falls are also reported from West Central Provinces, East Punjab and South Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Benares 4 inches; Silchar, Bahraich, Mahableshwar 2; Jalpaiguri, Bareilly, Cochin 1 1/2; Tezpur, Roorkee, Seoni, Calicut 1; Gauhati, Ranchi, Raipur, Mercara 3/4 of an inch each; Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Mymensingh, Daltonganj, Muktesar, Ratnagiri, Khandalla and Belgaum 1/2

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Southwest Bengal and the adjoining Districts in Orissa during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6-7-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs +.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees 1.3 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.8 degrees 4.0 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 177 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.40 inches

Total rainfall during the year 32 77 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-7-40

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8 46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Figure Words Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Figure Words Competition 7/7/40.	
A	
B	
C	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Figure Words Competition 7/7/40.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Quenching Thirst

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY The All India Children's Association

Seeking Mischief

Smiling Happily

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have been reading with interest the correspondence appearing in the local press regarding a Children's Club proposed to be started in the city, ever since a report of Mrs. Mahalaxmivala's speech at the P. V. M. Gymkhana, making "a strong case for the establishment of a Children's Club for recreative education," was published. However, I have not offered my own comments on this matter hitherto for reasons of my own.

All the same I have been wondering how Mr. and Mrs. Mahalaxmivala and others interested in the children's cause have missed or not cared to take any notice of the children's activities already going on in Bombay under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari.—The All-India Children's Association—since 1935 In their correspondence, they have not cared to make even a passing remark about or a casual reference to these children's activities.

The work of Balkan-ji-Bari is quite well-known as the reports of their activities are regularly published in these pages from week to week. So I do not want to take up space and your time to enumerate the activities here over and again. I must however, say that to run the "Club" with a subscription Rs. 6/- per child per month is too ambitious an idea for a country like ours. The Balkan-ji-Bari has been doing its bit best, and their fee for children is only four annas, to be paid once for ever. Poor children are enrolled free.

THE NEED OF WORKERS.

Of course, I agree that much cannot be done without money. All the same, somehow our workers have preferred to be without it rather than to go about "begging". No doubt collections are raised at the time of holding big children's gatherings, which are attended by a large number of outsiders, whose lodging and boarding arrangements, etc., have to be made. Also voluntary donations from the public are thankfully received.

The greater dearth to run the organisation is that of the workers. I have an experience of the paid workers. They do not do full justice to a work of this kind, which they treat as 'mere job' and nothing beyond that. This work requires any amount of love and sincerity for children: It is a work of the heart and the soul—And those only know the reward of it, who can get happiness out of it.

We have on a number of a occasions invited and take this opportunity again to invite such self-less workers to kindly help us in this work wherever they can. Will also Mr. and Mrs. Mahalaxmivala and others interested in the Children's welfare try to help this already existing association and let it achieve its aims and objects?

* * * *

A Clever King

By S. Sarvanan (Matunga)

Once upon a time there was a big street in a town. In that street many people used to walk. Hundreds of people used to pass by.

There was a big rock in the heart of the street. The people did not know by whom it was put there and where it came from. Some people walked round the stone, some over it. A few carts dashed against that rock and were upset. So did many months pass by. The big rock was still there.

One day the King of that town came in a coach. He saw that rock lying on the way. He asked his coachmen to stop. The people saw that and they were surprised.

The king got down from the coach, and lifted the rock with his own hands. He laid it in the corner of the street. A bag of gold and a bit of paper were found underneath it.

On that paper it was written that whoever put the rock in the corner of the street could take the bag of gold.

The king showed the paper to his subjects and said that the bag of gold belonged to him. The people began to repent for their mistake and they felt very sorry.

Then the monarch told them that he had put the rock there on the road himself to see whether there was any thoughtful person in his country. And all were ashamed to hear this.

Which of these four mice will get the cheese? Follow the line and find out!

* * * *

Read And Laugh

By S. C. Shukla (Cawnpore)

(1)

Mohan—What is your name, Ram?

Ram—What a fool!

Mohan—Oh, I see.

(2)

Once a boy was not attentive in the class. The teacher noticed him.

He asked him, "Where are you?"

"In the class, Sir!" replied the boy.

Bro. Nagappa M. Kenikar of Ankola is an enthusiastic reader of this Corner and "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

SYT. B. G. KHER'S INVITATION TO ALL BOMBAY BOYS AND GIRLS

Children's Trip To Ambernath

All Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari girls and boys are hereby informed that Syt. B. G. Kher, their President has accorded them an invitation to visit his "Cottage" at Ambernath, where he will be "At Home" to them.

Ambernath is a beautiful place to see. It has an ancient temple, wonderful scenery and some important manufacturing concerns.

The trip will be organised in the last week of October or the first week of November, the usual time of our annual excursion. Preparations for the success of the trip are being made from right now.

It may be made clear that only those enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be allowed to join the trip.

What He Asked For

"My face is my ticket," said Sundaram haughtily, when the new collector asked to see his season ticket.

"Very good, sir," said the inspector, beginning to take off his coat, "I have instructions to punch all tickets."

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Two Friends

Two Playmates

A Page For Women

Love Is Just A Game That He Is Playing

(BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine:

I am in love with a young man of twenty-six who claims to be in love with me. At least he makes love to me at any and all opportunities. But he refuses to take me home whenever I suggest it..or to set any definite date for our marriage..even though he speaks vaguely about the time "when we will have our little white house, etc." I can't believe that he isn't sincere because he seems very sweet and tender. But he doesn't do very much to back it up..and seems confused when we meet people I know..and when I present him as my fiance. He is a stranger in our city, having been here just six months.

Do you think he will love me better if I do as he says. I am almost nineteen and have lived in this city all my life. Of course I go to movies and read the new books, so I am not exactly unsophisticated. Or am I? Please tell me what to do.

ROSEBUD.

I am going to tell you, Rosebud, to pick up your marbles and run as far as you can get from this lad who is just waiting for an opportunity to break your heart.

I wish I didn't have to repeat this so often..but girls don't seem to realize that the boy who really has honourable intentions is just as eager to cement her to him.. as she is to cement him to her. The boy who wants to marry a girl is not only tender and sweet to her, but he backs up that tenderness and sweetness with action. If he isn't working he fights and waits and prays for a job. And when he does get it, he saves his money to buy furniture and take her to the altar as soon as possible.

The instinct of the male who actually loves a female..not for just an hour, or a day..or a week..is to protect and care for her to the best of his ability—permanently.

How much do you really know about your boy friend? Have you met any people who know him and his family? While many an orphan is a fine person and makes good..the boy or girl who has some sort of background with which he is in touch is a safer bet in such issues. Because certain types of abandoned children are very bitter people, especially if the streets have been their home.

Orphans reared in orphanages are quite different. They at least ..have a certain amount of training and frequently make wonderful husbands or wives because of their intense longing for a home of their own.

If I were you I would have a straight talk with the young man. And tell him you will not permit him to make love to you any further unless he backs his love up with concrete proof.

Tell him you want to meet his parents. Explain to him that with you..love is for all time, a one-way trip..not an excursion.

You are confused over the whole thing. But it is better, Rosebud, that your heart should break a little now than a great deal later on. Don't be deluded, my dear. And Good Luck.

(COPYRIGHT.)

LOVE — romance — all the happiness life holds in store for you depends on making yourself attractive — alluring. Life's biggest moments may pass you by if you overlook the importance of a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women have achieved the miracle of a radiant complexion through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear; wrinkles are smoothed away; and sagging skin tissues revitalized.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream today. Your face will soon radiate loveliness and you will know the happiness that comes to every woman blessed with a beautiful complexion.

Other Famous

Daggett & Ramsdell

Beauty Creations

Perfect Vanishing Cream — *Ideal for skin protection. The perfect foundation cream for your make-up.*

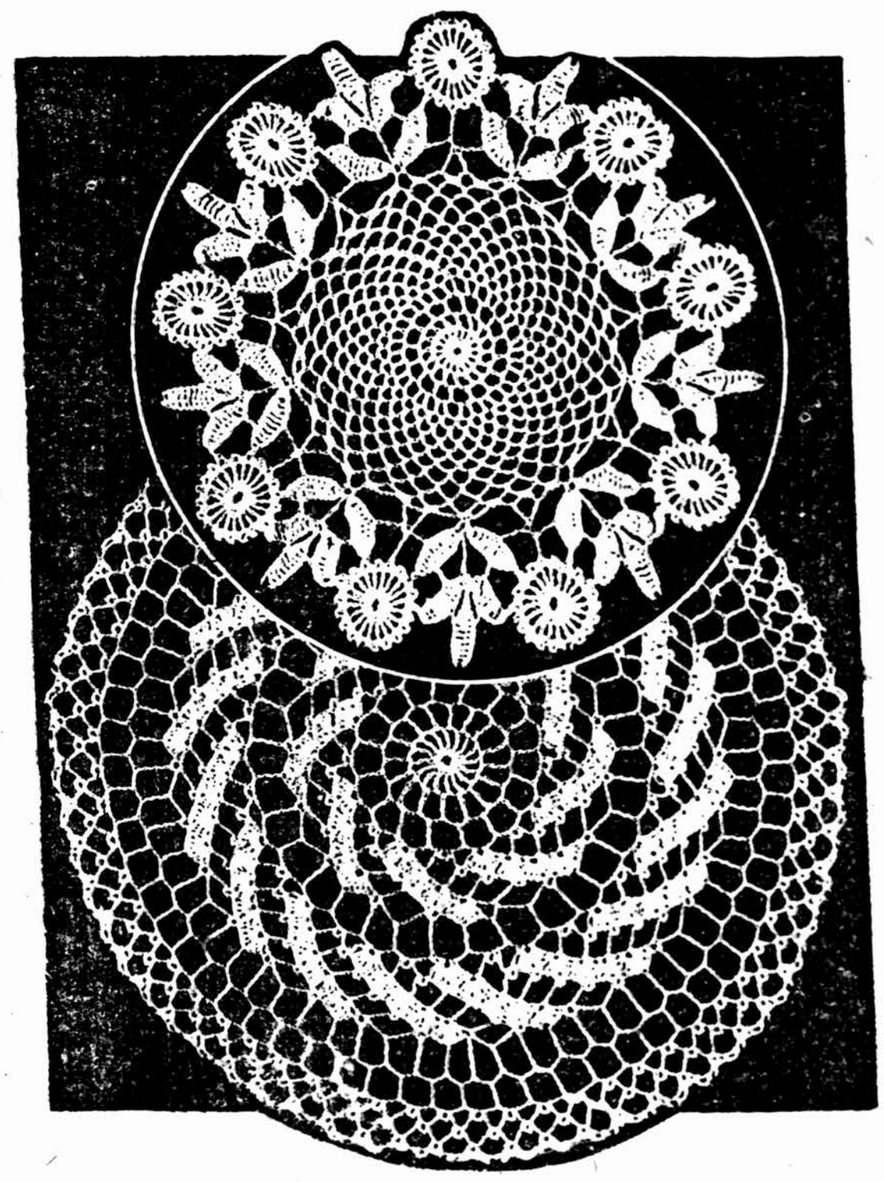
Perfect Face Powder—*Blends perfectly with your natural coloring; comes in six flattering shades; is delicately perfumed; clings for hours; and gives you a well-groomed appearance without that powdery look.*

Perfect Skin Lotion—*A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D87-1

DAINTY CROCHETED DOILIES



Each table should have a differently designed doily. This adds individuality to every room. You will find these enjoyable and simple to crochet. The one with the little flowers and leaves measures 7 1/2 inches in diameter, while the larger one measures 10 inches in diameter. Delightful gifts for all occasions.

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HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

ADDRESSING ENVELOPES

QUESTION: Please answer the correct way to address wedding invitations to the following groups of people, each of whom live together. This means both the mailing envelope and the inside envelope: (1) A man and wife and daughter; (2) A man and wife and family; (3) A widow and family; (4) A man and wife and wife's mother.

ANSWER:

(1) Mr. and Mrs. John Smith
Miss Mary Smith
Address

And on the inside envelope, the names without the address.

(2) Mr. and Mrs. John Smith
The Misses Smith
Address

A separate invitation addressed to: The Messrs. Smith

(The inside envelopes the same.)

(3) Mrs. John Smith (not Mrs. Mary) (other directions same as 2)

(4) A separate invitation must be addressed to the wife's mother.

WRITING PAPER FOR A CHILD

QUESTION: I am going to give my twelve-year-old niece some writing paper for her birthday. She is an exquisitely dainty young person, and I would like this paper to be especially lovely. Will you please tell me how I should have it marked.

ANSWER: Have the paper stamped with her first name alone, and in a bright and cheerful colour, such as light red, or rose pink or turquoise blue, on very small paper—perhaps with a coloured border to match the stamping. Smartest stamping is very small. If her name is long, choose a monogram.

"Do you serve women in this bar?"

"No, you have to bring your own!"

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Postage Stamp Birthday

By MURIEL NISSEN

Salvador has already released its commemorative set in honor of the postage stamp, and Mexico prepared similar postage paper. Paraguay issued a set in two designs, one carrying a replica of that country's first postage stamp, which appeared in 1870, and the other featuring the likeness of Sir Rowland Hill.

Several stamp exhibitions took place in tribute to the anniversary, but they by no means assumed the proportions of the gatherings that would have been held had not the war intervened. The Washington Philatelic Society sponsored a centennial celebration being held in the capital city. The event was attended by Government officials, as well as outstanding philatelists of the east.

The International Stamp Centennial Exhibit at the New York World's Fair is the leading stamp attraction of the summer and one that will prove highly satisfactory to all philatelic visitors to the Fair.

First Day Sales Records

The record for first day sales of a 10 cent. stamp, recently made by the Mark Twain release, has been broken by the Booker T. Washington item, which had a first-day sale at Tuskegee Institute on April 7th amounting to dollar 23,336.30 with 163,507 covers handled.

* * * *

High Values For Selangor

The province of Selangor, one of the Federated Malay States on the Malay Peninsula is adding three high values to its current postage series, according to the Crown Agents in London. The new stamps will have denominations of dol. 1, 2 and 3. A portrait of Sultan Sulaiman, ruler of the provinces, will provide the design, with the wording "Malaya" above and "Selangor" below. In the old stamps carrying the Sultan's likeness a Malayan inscription is used across the bottom and the designation "Selangor" does not appear in English at all.

French Notes

A new value has been added to French postage, using the Angel of Mercy design. It is a 1-Franc 30 centime stamp in ultramarine. A color change has been made in the 1 franc stamp of the same design, red being used instead of green for that value.

Several proposed items appear an extensive program being planned by the French postal authorities. These include an air-mail set commemorating famous aviators, a set in honor of World War heroes, such as Joffre and Foch and postage paper paying tribute to "artisans of national defense." The latter group would portray such figures as Andre Maginot, late war minister who built the famous defense that bears his name, and Premier Paul Painleve who planned the Maginot Line.

These sets would all appear as semi-postal issues to raise funds for military needs.

Yugoslavia Issues Semi-Postals

A few weeks ago a semi-postal set was released by Yugoslavia for the aid of postal employees in Belgrade. A set to raise funds for a similar purpose for workers in Zagreb now appears. The second set is quite different in design from the previous series, and is arranged as follows: 50 paras plus 50p brown, Arrival of Thorval; 1 dinar plus 1d green, King Tomislav; 1.50d plus 1.50d, red, death of Matthew Gubao; 2d plus 2d dark red, Radio brothers 4d plus 4d blue, map of Yugoslavia with province of Croatia marked off in darker blue.

Convention Commemoratives

This summer Havana will be the scene of two international conventions, both of which will be honored by special Cuban stamps. The International Rotary Convention, to meet in June, will be honored with a 2 centavos stamp in carmine. The rotarian emblem appears at the lower left above the inscription "Convencion 1940". At the right is a tobacco plant, the entire design and inscriptions superimposed on a background of the stripes and single-starred field of the Cuban flag in diagonal arrangement.

The Lions will gather in the same city during July and their conclave, too, will be honored with special postage paper. The Lions' stamp will follow the general design of the Rotarian's adhesive, with the substitution of the Lions' Club insignia, and with a group of palm trees providing the supplementary design instead of the tobacco plant. This stamp, too, will have a 2 centavos value and will be printed in carmine.

Brief Notes

Two commemorative series are being prepared in Venezuela, one to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Francisco de Paula Santander, and the other in honor of the 150th anniversary of the birth of General Jose Antonio Paez, who in 1830 became Venezuela's first president.

It is expected that Australian postage rates will rise to meet war-time needs, with the probability that the current 2 pence value will be surcharged "2 1|2d" for this purpose.

A stamp set featuring "Illustrious Ecuadorians" will be issued by the South American republic somewhat emulating our own "Famous Americans" series. The set will consist of ten values, five for postage and five for airmail use.

Portugal has released a set of ten postage dues with a design consisting of the numeral of value in the center with leaves at each side.

Another war-time postage rate change is noted in New Zealand's "Centenary" series, in which the 7 pence has been replaced with an 8 pence value. The new denomination will have the same design and color as the adhesive it replaces.

Two new values have been added to Afghanistan's current postage series. The 45 poul in crimson uses the picture of Independence Monuments for its design, and the portrait of Mohammed Zahir Shah appears on the 3 Afghan in dark blue.

Bulgarian Airmails

We illustrate two additional values of the Bulgarian airpost set, noted here last week.

famous composer Bellini. One stamp of the set pictures the playing of a harp.

2. Manuel Montt is honoured on a Chilean stamp of 1911.

3. A faldetta is a garment combining cloak and hood, and is worn by the women of Malta. You may see one on a 1938 Maltese stamp.

4. A scene picturing natives mounted on reindeer appears on a stamp issued by Tannu Touva in 1927.

5. A Liberty cap on a mountain peak is part of the seal of Nicaragua, and is used on many postage stamps of that country.

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Stamp Teasers

1. Dr. Ramon Rosa is honoured on what postage paper?
2. What stamp carries the picture of a baobab tree?
3. A view of La Soufriere is the scene for what stamp design?
4. What stamp pictures a child reaching for a cluster of grapes?
5. A winged bull provides the design for what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. In 1935 Italy issued a commemorative set in honour of the

A EUROPEAN JOURNALIST'S ADVENTURES

(Continued From Page 4)

"asked for a permit to visit a prison. And now here I was incarcerated. The irony of the situation made me laugh aloud, which brought a harsh reprimand from the gaoler, and roused my companions, to whom I had to apologize."

During the whole of the next day he was forced to sit crosswise on the floor—a position that soon becomes a torture to one not used to it:—

"It was against the rules to stretch out one's legs, or to sleep except at night. I spent the weary hours listening for the gaoler's heavy tread to pass the cell door, so that I could relieve my cramped muscles by a swift fling."

TAUGHT THEM NOUGHTS AND CROSSES.

After five days in prison he was told by an Inspector of Police that he had been sentenced to twenty day's imprisonment, although no reason was given Nor was he allowed to communicate with anybody outside. Then followed four days of questioning Some of the detectives treated him kindly—and in return he taught them to play noughts and crosses! "They proved adept pupils," he says, "and a series of keen contests took place with honours only slightly in my favour."

He was released after seventeen days. His clothes, he says, were so vermin-infested that he had to throw them all away, and his body was "a red rash from neck to toes." He was taken under armed guard to Kobe—and that was the end of his stay in Japan.

He went to China, and soon after his arrival the Japanese invasion began. During the bombing of Canton he saw an example of the curious nonchalance of the Chinese. In one district he found that only one house in block of humble dwellings had escaped destruction:—

"Within, to my astonishment, I found a Chinese family peacefully preparing the dumpling-like cakes which are the daily bread of the Chinese. They seemed oblivious of the terrible havoc around them and the pitiful cries of the wounded crushed under the debris."

VERSATILE MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Among the Chinese leaders whom Mr. Samson interviewed was Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo. He was very impressed by her intelligence:—

"Her versatility is amazing. The next time I saw her, she was clad in overalls and was on her hands and knees demonstrating to her students how to scrub floors. I have seen her running up soldiers' uniforms at a sewing-machine and in military hospital ward expertly changing the dressings of the seriously wounded."

During his years in Far East, Mr. Samson visited—with some difficulty—the South Sea islands that Japan received from Germany after the last war under a League of Nations mandate. In the curiously-named island of Yap, the seat of the former German administration in the Western Carolines, he saw the extraordinary stone money:—

"This coinage is made of calcite and limestone discs ranging from six inches to twelve feet in diameter, and weighs up to five tons."

These "coins" are carried about by a pole passed the hole in the centre. Each stone has a name and is often handed down from father and son.

It was this visit to the islands that made Mr. Samson a marked man in Japan and eventually led to his arrest. But although many of his experiences may not have been too comfortable at the time, they have given him material for a very good book. And if the Japanese deported him, he can console himself by remembering that Madame Chiang Kai-shek's last words to him were, "Come back soon and stay longer."

Magnetic Mines

(Continued From Page 7)

which has been held in the open position by hydrostatic pressure. When that pressure has sufficiently diminished, i. e. at the 50 ft. level, the switch closes the detonation circuit, and the explosion occurs.

A Wrong Nation

Contrary, to popular conception the mine as now used does not follow a vessel by magnetic attraction, nor does it destroy by impact, but rises up perpendicularly from the sea floor, its destructive action being like that of a depth charge: the explosion throws a vast amount of water against the side of the vessel and causes tremendous pressure waves (water is nearly incompressible), which either crack the metal plates or even bodily lift up the ship from the surface. The possible elaborations that may be made in the way of further refining this magnetic mine are without possible limit and are to be gauged only by the cost of construction.

The inert, shallow-water type of mine mentioned above, is designed for conditions prevailing in channels and harbour entrances. It is similar to the mobile, deep-water type of mine elaborately explained, without the compressed air system and hydrostatic detonator. Being lighter, it may be more easily handled by plane and a greater number carried on one trip of the mine-laying air-craft. The inert mine creates all of its havoc without leaving its mud or sand bed; also the magnetic needle in this case is adjusted to set the detonation circuit at a deflection of 90 degrees. This insures its explosion only when a vessel is about to pass directly over it.

Safety Girdle

For the first few months of the present war much harm was done to shipping by this new type of war instrument. But now it is learnt that the scientists at the Allied Army Headquarters have met with great success in meeting the danger, much credit being due to some navy men who risked their lives in opening up and studying one of the spherical magnetic mines washed ashore.

They have found out that if an electric current is passed, according to a certain formula, through cables fitted all round the ship on the inside, then the magnetic field created by this electric current nullifies that existing due to the metal hull of the ship. The resultant magnetic field being nil, the mine is rendered useless, for the needle now will not deflect and establish the required electrical contact. The results of this plan are so far satisfactory, but one can not be too sure. Therefore after peace has been signed how is the menace to be removed?

Burney or paravane methods are helpless against the second type of mine for they have no mooring cable, but rest on the sea-bed. The floating ones cannot be safely swept by wire dragging, for the dragging vessels would be destroyed. Even wooden vessels have some machinery that is magnetic and would therefore actuate the mines. Sailing vessels might be used with some effect; but perhaps the safest, most effective method would be to drop barrages of small depth bombs from air planes, which when they explode will detonate the mines in the neighbourhood. The best solution would be to construct such mines so that the grid on the needle would be disintegrated by electrolysis after a reasonable time.

THERE is a sight to make the fellows at the military institute jealous. Four lovely-looking young ladies, waiting at the railroad station to greet Byron Towers, when he comes home for his Christmas vacation. Byron, however, does not seem to appreciate this honor. He hopped off the train as it slowed down and is streaking for home via the freight yards.

For months Byron had been writing to the girls, telling each one that she was the one and only girl he was interested in. Consequently it would have been sort of embarrassing to meet the four of them at the same time.

Puzzlistic magic can produce the bashful Byron for the girls. Cut out the accompanying picture and fold the rectangle in such a fashion that Byron Towers will suddenly appear.

(For Solution see page 31)

THE PORT OF LONDON CARRIES ON

(Continued From Page 5)

bleak warehouses that stand guard over the city's treasure.

The World's Magnet

Writing in the 12th Century, a monk of Westminster wrote: "In this city"—he was speaking of London—"merchants bring in wares by ships from every nation under Heaven. The Arabian sends his gold, the Sabean his Frankincense and spices, the Scythian arms, Oil of Palms from the plentiful Wood; Babylon her fat soil, and Nilus his precious stones; the Seres send purple garments; Norway and Russia, trouts, furs and sables; and the French their wines."

In 1814 the Prussian General Blucher, fresh from the Allied triumph over Napoleon, was shown the marvels of the Port of London by the British Prince Regent. It was on this occasion that the German made the typically Teutonic statement: "What a city to loot!'"

One more quotation. Sir David Owen, a former General Manager of the Port, said: "If London is a magnet which draws to itself a large share of the world's trade, it would be dangerous to attempt to demagnetize it'. London has not been demagnetized. The tide still runs beneath London Bridge and every tide sees British and neutral shipping arriving or clearing from the crowded reaches of the Thames.

It is fitting that the Lord Mayor of the City of London should have among his oldest honours the title of "Admiral of the Port"—for no city in the world has such a port and no port can boast of such a fleet of vessels as can be found to-day on London River.

Why flies and mosquitoes die instantly when you spray
FLIT
FLIT
INSECTICIDE
Kills
Flies
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Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band
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HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Poetic Pamela Pays a Visit

WHEN Pamela went to return the brief case May Beso had left in the office, May's mother took one look at Pamela and slammed the door, saying, "No magazines, today." So Pamela parked the bag on the porch and left muttering:

*"Some people ***** a canvasser,*
*As though she were a *****,*
And wrinkle up their noses like
They've had a dose of pepper.

A girl should know that it is fear
Makes people thus eject her.
They think whoever rings their bell
Is another bill collector."

The two missing words are reversals of each other. Write the first one backwards and you have the second one.

WHEN YOU HAVE TIME, GLANCE AT THIS PANEL IT SEEMS LOOSE.
WATCH THE PLANK!
BE CAREFUL WITH THAT BOARD. I'M STILL IN A DAZE FROM THE LAST BANG YOU GAVE ME.
THE HANDSOME TALL FELLOW AT THE SOCIAL WAS THE PRINCE'S CHAUFFER.
HIS CLEVER REMARKS MADE HIM THE LIFE OF THE PARTY.

CAN you make WORD into NAME using only four intermediate steps?

Answer: WORD; ward; ware; care; came; NAME.

CAN you construct a word that will do for a body out of a couple of E's, an I, two T's, a C, an M, an O, and another M?

Answer: Committee.

SORRY you had to walk in right now, when everything is upset. The gang is fixing up the old carpenter shop for a dance. As you see, the girls serve (and eat) refreshments, while the boys do the work. The alterations would have been completed long ago, if some of the tools had not mysteriously disappeared. To be sure the tools are right there in the picture, but only a puzzlist can find them, for they are in the form of concealed anagrams.

Study carefully the words in the balloons and you will find the letters in the names of ten tools, concealed in the sentences. Five of these jumbled names will occur as separate words, while five will be found as parts of different words, but in all cases the letters in a name will be consecutive. They will not be separated by other letters.

In Roman Numerals

I AM a word of four letters: Multiply my fourth by two, and it will equal my first; divide my first by twenty and you will obtain my third; if you divide my third by fifty, the result will be my second; finally, multiply my third by ten and find my fourth. What am I?

Answer: MILD. (The values of the letters are taken as Roman numerals.)

Hard and Easy CRYPTIC MESSAGES

The Quiet Boarder

AN inconspicuous guest in a quiet rooming house was an object of curiosity to no one, except to his landlady—and to the police. To the landlady, the letter she steamed open one morning, contained nothing but the following cryptic words:

ALFE VIGT HGIL HSEL
ANGI SVIF YREV ETUN
IMEE EWTE BSDN AOWT
NMAE ERHT.

To the police expert, on the other hand, the equal number of letters in each word meant that he was dealing with a simple transposition cipher; since an enemy air-raid was feared for that night, and the rooming house was next to an armory, he could also tell, approximately, what instructions the coded letter would contain. **Can you work out these instructions?**

A Smuggler Code

ON the look-out for a dope-ring smuggling cocaine, high customs officials intercepted the following air-mail letter, scheduled to reach the customs clerk in X.— before the sender would reach land by the slow, mixed-cargo freighter on which he had taken passage. The message read thus: QLMU FGBBCL GL QSEYP QYAIQ.

The code expert quickly recognized a certain type of cipher, by the frequency with which certain letters occurred. **Can you, by using the same clue, decode this message?**

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

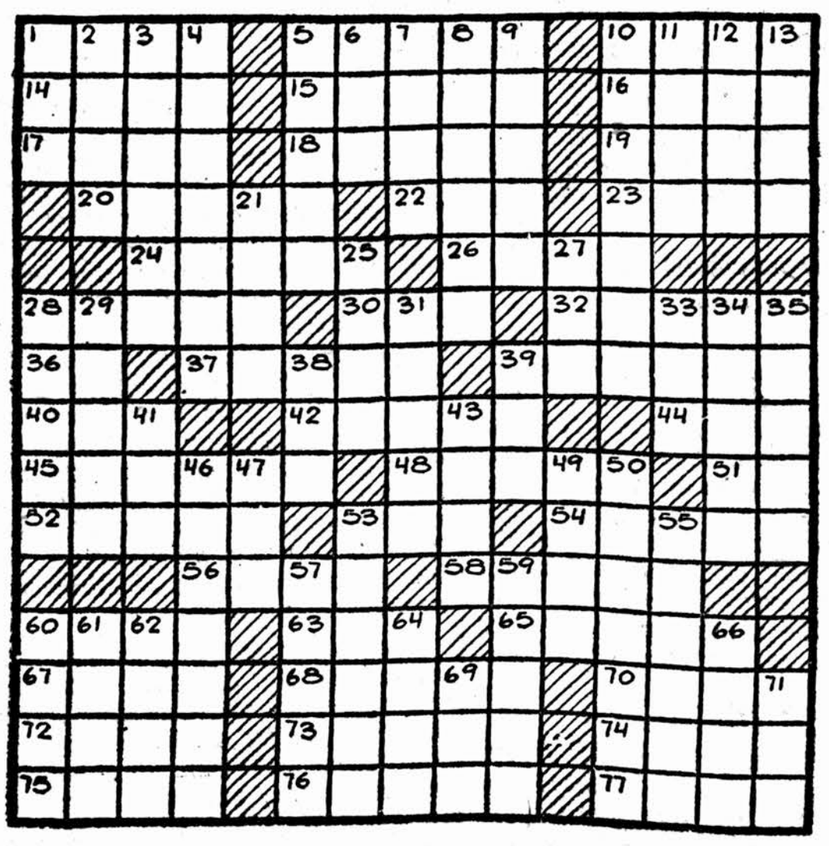
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

4—Minute particle
5—Hillside
10—Vessel
14—What is the monetary unit of Italy?
15—What tsar was succeeded by his widow, Catherine?
16—Concern
17—Who was the goddess of discord?
18—Dispatch boat
19—On what river is the town where Shakespeare was born?
20—Diner
22—Young goat
23—Tear
24—At no time
26—Actual
28—Portion
30—Rice paste
32—Material
36—Towards
37—Trap
39—Who was the favorite daughter of Mohammed?
40—Prussian resort
42—What is the first name of the Swedish novelist: ——— Lagerlof?
44—Australian bird
45—Persons with a dreaded disease
48—Members of the nobility
51—Supposed hypnotic force
52—Eradicate
53—Place
54—Renders clear for passage
56—Emitted from the mouth
58—Herring
60—Inclosure
63—Take to court
65—Amount at which a person is rated
67—Baking structure
68—Who wrote "The Luck of Roaring Camp"?
70—Javanese tree
72—Only this and nothing more
73—Silkworm
74—Unaccented
75—Supplies with weapons
76—Stalks
77—Douay Bible name

VERTICAL

1—Beverage
2—Fatigue
3—Who was the beloved of Amadis?
4—Who wrote the "Spoon River Anthology"?
5—Save
6—Bulgarian coin
7—Star in Perseus
8—Want
9—Wear away
10—What is the missing part of the title of the famous novel: "The ——— Pimpernel"?
11—Possess
12—Metal
13—Confined
21—Level
25—Unusual
27—Candlenut tree
28—Pillar of stone
29—Who was the greatest epic poet of Greece?
31—Fray
33—Bind
34—People east of the Jordan
35—Praises
38—Beast of burden
39—Distant
41—Watering place
43—Twines together
46—Members of an ancient sect
47—Cloth
49—Feminine name
50—Implement for spreading drugs
53—Who painted famous portrait of Washington: Gilbert ———?
55—Public storehouses
57—Shade trees
59—Squeeze
60—State of insensibility
61—Declare
62—Microbe
64—One of the Great Lakes
66—Who became secretary of the interior in 1913?
69—Scottish cap
71—Weight of India



Grey Hair??

Don't use Dyes!! Use our oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting up to 60 years. If a few hair has turned grey then buy a phial for Rs. 2, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8; if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM

P.O. Katrisarai No 101 (Gaya).

STOP THAT COUGH *Quicker..*

Soothe your irritated throat by sucking the only cough drop medicated with the time-tested ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Indian Arms And Armour

(Continued From Page 6)

line of attack. Behind these were stationed the infantry and archers. The Greek coins of the 3rd century B.C. show warriors with coats of mail.

Use Of Firearms In Early Days

There is no doubt that some kind of fire-arms were used in the very early days, as descriptions of fire-arms are found in old sanskrit books. But the knowledge of them was lost for several generations before the historic times, till at last the European nations visiting the country introduced them again.

First Mahommedan Invasion Of India

The first recorded Mahommedan invasion of India was in 711 A. D. when Mahammad Ibn Kassim an Arab, at the instance of Caliph-al-Walid, swooped down on the town of Debal, a seaport in Sind. He had provided himself with catapults military engine for hurling darts, stones, metal-balls, etc., for the seige, and seized the town after overpowering Dahir, the Brahmin Raja of Sind. Sind remained an Arab province till 871 A.D. The cause of the Arab attack was to wreak vengeance on the pirates of Debal for the plunder of eight ships which were loaded with presents, pilgfims, Mahommedan orphans and Abyssinian slaves. These ships were being sent by the ruler of Ceylon to secure the goodwill of Hajjaj and the Caliph-al-walid of Arabia in the 8th century.

The next Mahommedan attack was from Afganistan. Subuktigin, the successor of Alptigin, who had established an independent principality with its capital at Ghazni in 962 A.D., attacked Jaiapal, Raja of the Punjab, probably a Jat by race, in 980 A.D. After this, Muhamad of Ghazni, the eldest son of Sabuktigin, invaded India in 1001 A.D., and defeated the combined forces of Anandapal, son of Jaipal, at Peshawar. In this battle spears, bows and arrows, and naptha-balls were used.

In 1398 India was invaded by the Tartars under Timur under the pretext that the Muslim rulers tolerated idolatry in their kingdoms. Timur fought against Sultan Mahamad at Delhi and found that his enemy had elephants, covered with armour, carrying howdahs manned by throwers of grenades (hollow balls filled with powder and fired by means of a fuse), fireworks and rockets. Thus about the 15th century fire-arms began to be used in this country.

Advent Of Europeans In India

In an article on the subject of the introduction of explosives and guns into India it is stated in the "Globe" newspaper of the 2nd December 1914 that the actual introduction of artillery into England may be said to date from 1314, the year of the Battle of Bannockburn, when a number of primitive cannon, the invention of a German monk, were imported from Ghent. This was about 84 years before the invasion of India by Taimur Shah (Timur), (War i , Indian Art by Hindley).

It was only when the European Powers entered India that the use of cannons and muskets had a marked influence on the arms of India. In the reign of King Joao II (1481-1495) the Portugese first landed on the coast of Malabar in the South of India. In 1497 King Manuel sent an expedition consisting of 4 ships under Vasco de Gama, a born leader of men, and a man of indomitable courage, who landed in India eight miles north of Calicut on May 11th 1498.

In the 17th century the Nair of Malabar was well equipped with bows, arrows, muskets and cannons when fighting against the Dutch who had attacked Quilon in 1661.

Mughal Influence On Arms

The Mahommedan influence at this time, that is from the 17th century onwards, was very great in India. The Court of the Great Mughals attracted the best artificers from all parts of Persia and India to fabricate and ornament their arms which at this period attained the highest perfection. Few arms anterior to the 16th century are known to have been handed over to our times.

Baber the Mughal Emperor (1526-30), when he established himself in India, ordered Ustad Ali to cast a large cannon. He strengthened his army by introducing a disciplined body of musketeers and a train of artillery.

The Rev. Edward Terry who was in India from 1605 to 1609 at the time of the Emperor Jehangir (1605-1627) informs us that the armies of the Mughals consisted of incredible multitudes, and whether natives or strangers the major part by far were mounted for service in the wars. Besides the Mughal's own people there were many Persians and Tartars. The weapons they used were bows and arrows, swords and bucklers, short lances with excellent good steel heads, and short pieces like carbines. Besides the guns carried on elephants there were footmen who had lesser guns. These were excellent marksmen. They made good gunpowder. He mentions especially the Baluchis, Pathans, and Rajputs as being warlike on horseback. (War in Indian Art by Hindley).

Decorations On Arms

The beautiful swords, shields and daggers of the Mughal period are superb works of art. The hilts of swords and daggers show how cleverly the floral patterns are adapted for decoration. The patterns are damascened in gold. Damascening is the art of ornamenting one metal by inlaying and incorporating designs of another metal, and afterwards smoothing and polishing. Damascening is encrusting gold wire or silver wire on the surface of iron, steel or bronze. The blades of swords and daggers are sometimes covered with beautiful human figures in relief traced with gold. There are also representations of spirited combats between tigers and buffaloes, hunting scenes, etc. engraved on the blades. The cartouches on the blades contain inscriptions in Persian or Arabic from the Koran and the maker's signature with which is sometimes associated the name of his soverlegn. The arms and accoutrements of this period had grace and polish as compared with the old type of arms.

Arms Described In The Akbarnamah

In the Akbarnamah the illustrations give us a vivid picture of the manner in which wars waged and also of the arms used in that period. Along with bows and arrows, spears, maces, and battle-axes, we find a large number of cannons in use, and also every soldier equipped with a gun. Bows and arrows continued to be used by the armies in India right up to the end of the 18th century.

Cause Of Decline Of Manufacture Of Arms

Two causes have affected the manufacture of arms both tending to destroy it. The superior and latest invention of arms in Europe and America has influenced the Indian Princes to arm their followers with the newest patterns of air-rifles, revolvers, cannons, etc. The second cause is the enforcement of the Arms Act which has limited the demand amongst Indians for arms which cannot be carried or possessed without a licence. In the days gone by arms were manufactured all over India. Now their manufacture is only confined to a few towns in the Indian States and these are generally made to supply the demand created by collectors of curios and European visitors to India who use them for decorative purposes on the walls of their halls, dinner rooms etc.

Arms In Prince Of Wales Museum

The Prince of Wales Museum has an excellent and representative collection of arms and armour representing practically every Province in India. These arms belong to the Sir Ratan Tata Art Collection. The collection comprises of almost all kinds of weapons used from early times to the Mughal times. They are bows and arrows, daggers and swords—a very fine and ornamental collection—battle-axes, serrated swords very useful for cutting through chain armour, spears sacrificial swords, shields made of metal and hides, powder flasks, pistols, matchlocks, chain armour, helmets, cuirass, arm guards, flails, maces, elephant goads ('Ankus'), tiger claws ('baghnak' of the kind used by Shivaji), etc.

There are also a few interesting historical arms in the collection belonging to the Muslim Emperors, Allaudin, Timur, Akbar, Shah Jehan and Aurangzebe. Several new cases have been prepared and these historical arms exhibited there. In these cases models of warriors—Persian, Maratha, and Mughal—have also been prepared showing them in their military dress and arms. These not only give an idea of the accoutrement of the soldiers but also of the costumes of the Mughal Period.

PORTUGAL CELEBRATES 800 CENTENARY OF LOST EMPIRE

(Continued from Page 6)

ranking power among colonial empires. And as the festivities at Lisbon and throughout the country are planned as a kind of friendly family reunion, all the former Portuguese dependencies will participate, primarily Brazil, which until its Declaration of Independence in 1822 formed the economic backbone of the mother country.

A Fete In Three Cycles

The plans for this celebration indicate that the "Father of Portugal," Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, is convinced of Portugal's duty to honour her past and her present with these nation-wide observances during many months, even in a time of war when such an undertaking means a financial strain.

Portugal's history will be presented simultaneously in all parts of the country, arranged in three cycles: during the Spring period the medieval epoch will be presented, beginning with a session in all the town halls of the empire. Dr. Salazar will deliver a speech from the walls of a castle sacred in Portugal's history. The State President will then hoist the flag of the first king, while the same flag will be flown from all the many castles of the land.

In Lisbon, at the Museum of Ancient Art, will be an exhibition of Portuguese primitives, including the work of Nuno Goncalves (he died in 1460), Portuguese painted. A Navy Day is to be observed at Lisbon, with a reception on board a fifteenth-century caravel, anchored off-shore near the Monastery of Jeronimus. There will be processions on the River Tagus, probably only interrupted by the arrival of the Pan-American Clipper ship alighting on the water. Nightly pageants will be held on the river and there will be a great display of fireworks. A naval review will be attended (it is hoped, in spite of war) by an international fleet; and at the Rock of Sagres a glorification of the exploits of the navigators will recall ancient days.

The second cycle, to be presented during the Summer months, will represent the imperial epoch, and will bring an exhibition of Portuguese arts and occupations, far and near, past and present. In this exhibition will be assembled in a colonial garden representations of the colonial architecture and activities of India, China and Africa. One of the most spectacular events of the entire celebration will be a pageant, in which the life of the twenty-one imperial provinces will be represented in a procession through the streets of the capital. The men, resources, products and customs of this far-flung nation, past and present, will be represented. Festivals will honour a great poet, Luiz de Camoes. There will even be an Olympic week at Lisbon, in a brand new stadium.

The Brigantine epoch (beginning 1640) will be celebrated from October to December, and will include historical pilgrimages and gala performances in a reconstructed opera house of Lisbon. A seventeenth-century quarter of Lisbon has been restored.

The new Light!

TUNGSRAM

KRYPTON

a brighter light at no extra cost

SOLE IMPORTERS

VOLKART BROS.

A BORN SHOWMAN

(Continued from Page 8)

that he is a consummate politician who knows very well that consistency is a rare luxury. Consistency 'in his objectives' is what Mr. Roosevelt himself has claimed.

This self-confident cavalier takes ideas, phrases, jokes, even prepared speeches, from the brilliant men around him; his final manuscript may bear the imprint of four or five hands besides his own. He is full of quips and pranks even in a time such as the present. A young New Dealer gets a kidding memorandum about a minor illness that has kept him at home, written in the President's hand and signed "FDR,M.D." In some ways a traditionalist, he yet loves the drama of surprise. He abandoned diploma formality and received new envoys in a business suit, seated behind his desk, waiving the customary stilted speech of welcome. Often he seems determined to be an impish paradox.

During the September crisis he went for a weekend on the Presidential yacht, 'Potomac', the guests being two elderly friends of his mother from Hyde Park, the brother of one of these ladies, a schoolgirl relative of his wife, her friend and the friend's father. Before they returned the President had conversed with each on the subject dearest to his or her heart. One of the guests found himself talking with one of the most influential men in contemporary life, at a moment when the world was in flames, about the respective merits of range and blooded cattle. The tactful host had learned that his guest was a rancher from Wyoming.

He enjoys the company of men whose conversation crackles with ideas or glows with wit—Tommy Corcoran, Justice Frankfurter, Adolf Berle, Archibald MacLiesh, Justice Douglas. Glibly he turns from one to another, roaming diverse fields of specialized knowledge. Once while discussing the sinking of a foreign merchant vessel the President remarked: "I should say that that occurred very close to such-and-such a rock which at high tide is at least twenty feet out of water." A naval aide ventured that the rock in question was submerged even at low tide. They looked at the charts, and the President was proved correct.

The circle of his intimates has remained remarkably constant. Perhaps the dominant figure in his life, his mother, has been at the side of her only child during all the history-making ceremonials in which he has participated. Her charm, her humor, her energy are in this son who was so carefully watched so carefully reared. They are of the Hudson Valley aristocracy, and in mother and son there is an easy and natural acceptance of a special place in the world.

First Lady

Eleanor Roosevelt has developed a stature almost equal to that of her husband. Perhaps his life in the White House would have been calmer with a less active First Lady, but it would also have been less full of human interests sympathy and generosity. His aides sometimes complain about the random people who enter the White House "by the back door", thanks to Eleanor Roosevelt. To his wife's friends and acquaintances the President lends a patient ear, having learned that often they have things to report about America which do not come through official channels.

Between husband and wife there is obviously a deep loyalty. Naturally two such busy people have very little time alone with each other. Customarily Mrs. Roosevelt waits until her husband is in his study at night, or just before he is to retire, to have a quiet talk with him.

The President was deeply troubled over the recent divorce of his eldest son, Jimmy. He was devoted to Jimmy's wife, the former Betsey Cushing. Her intelligence, her sensitive charm, had endeared this daughter-in-law to him. In the year of Jimmy's secretaryship she was seen often with the President, and the legend grew up that when he was "in a Dutch mood," a little upset and unhappy, it was Betsey who could bring him round to gaiety again. "They're free and twenty-one," he has said of his children and their public pursuit of happiness. "There doesn't seem to be anything I can do."

Among the small group working in the White House with him, Marguerite LeHand, his secretary for more than twenty years, would certainly come first. Handsome, dressed always with meticulous care, quiet and self-effacing, "Missy" is perfect in her role. To her the President entrusts his most personal correspondence and his private business affairs. "Missy" has her own suite in the White House—living room, bedroom and bath. To her phone the switchboard operator has routed the transatlantic calls from Bullitt and Kennedy in the watches of the night. If "Missy" approves, then the call is put on the phone beside the President's bed.

Fight Your Own Battles

The New Deal pace laid low one of the President's close friends. Harry L. Hopkins is convalescing in the quiet berth of Secretary of Commerce, regaining some of the energy he threw into the job of spending billions for emergency relief. His friendship with the Roosevelts illustrates still another facet of the President's character. Hopkins is the blithe reformer, applying the social worker's formula to broader fields of government with a tart self-confidence which Mr. Roosevelt admires. Then, too, the relief administrator demonstrated that he could take punishment. Whether the messes he occasionally found himself in were of his own or his boss's making, Hopkins stood his ground. And the President rewarded him with his friendship, heaping one kindness after another on the sick man and his motherless daughter. But for those who dump their problems in his lap the President has only irritation and annoyance; the habit of running to the White House with big and little troubles ranks almost with stupidity in his catalogue of sins.

Beyond the circle of family, friends and close co-workers is the whole range of American life. Captains and kings have sat at his desk or dinner table, and he has developed clever techniques for handling them. Here is shaggymaned John L. Lewis, come to pour out his grievances. He sits down and the President begins to talk, easily, graciously, so that the visitor hardly gets the traditional word in edgewise. Time is winging. Fifteen minutes is such a short space of time. Mr. Lewis finds himself outside, angrier perhaps but none the wiser.

Patience is one of the President's weapons, and his famous charm is another. I have seen men definitely hostile come out from under the Rooseveltian sun with a bewildered look. "He certainly is attractive, isn't he?" they say as though announcing a profound discovery.

In this critical year of 1940 the man in the White House seems to have few worries. Certainly financial worry, which has plagued many Presidents toward the end of their time in Washington, gives Mr. Roosevelt no concern. All his life he has had the comfortable cushion of a private income; not large but sufficient to enable him to do the things he wants to do. In the White House the Roosevelts have stinted neither themselves nor their guests. Those who keep close watch on such things are of the opinion that his annual travel and entertainment allowance of dol. 25,000 has been much too small to cover these items in the Roosevelt budget. It is expensive to entertain royalty; and half a dozen heads of state have stopped at the White House, besides innumerable citizens of every kind and rank. But even were his salary and private income insufficient to make up the entertainment-travel deficit, and he had dipped into his capital, this optimist would not be concerned. He knows very well what his earning power—as writer or editor, or editor, for example—will be when he becomes a private citizen again. To say nothing of the earning power which his wife has established for herself.

Driving Power

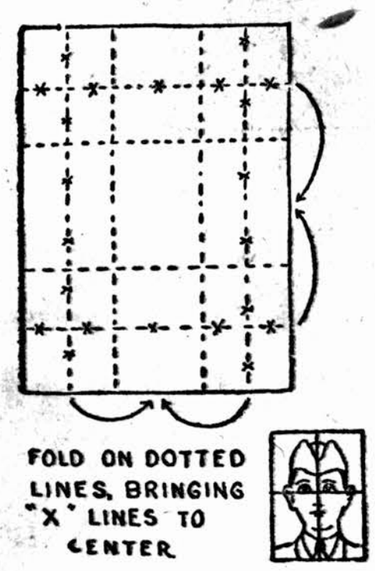
Among those close to him there are two theories about the man. One is that, as optimist, as pragmatist, he does everything that he believes it humanly possible to do. Faced with a given situation, he is all for trying some line of action. Impulsive, even impetuous, he wants to know immediately what can be done. He then moves as far as he can to improve his world, to bring peace, to do whatever may be the job ahead of him. Having done this his conclence is clear. He has trained himself not to worry about what he cannot alter. And he has a serene trust in his own judgment.

The other theory is more complex. In his heart of hearts he is a sad man, having seen through the illusions and futilities of his time. Nevertheless, he has the courage to be cheerful and to do good in the sight of God. This theory endows Mr. Roosevelt with the humility of true greatness, the humility that few men have retained in their upward rise.

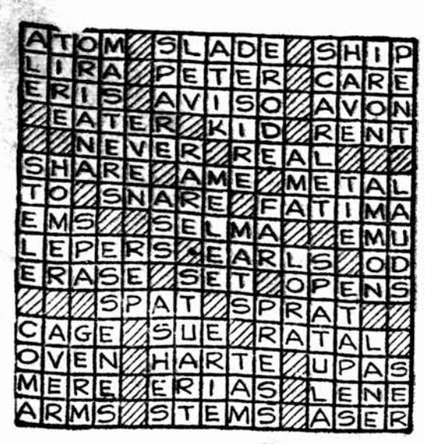
Any theory is, of course, too simple to explain this extraordinary figure whose shadow falls across our time. History may add something to our present knowledge of him, the history to which Mr. Roosevelt himself appears so eager to entrust his reputation. The remedies of this ardent doctor-at-large may have been too superficial for the disease he sought to cure. Or his dosages may have been too potent for a skeptical patient. The coming years will aid in a final judgment. Meanwhile, there is the democratic luxury of speculating on the character of this head of the greatest democracy in the world.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

POETIC PAMELA: Repel, Leper.



"Find the Man" Puzzle.



Cross Word Puzzle Solution

I could feel my cold getting worse!
DESPITE EVERYTHING I TRIED, MY HEAD WAS SO STUFFED UP I COULD HARDLY BREATHE!
A FRIEND TOLD MY HUSBAND MISTOL WOULD BREAK UP THE NASAL CONGESTION, SO HE BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE OF MISTOL
I PUT A FEW DROPS OF MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL---AND WAS PLEASANTLY SURPRISED!
I COULD ACTUALLY FEEL THE CONGESTION IN MY HEAD LOOSEN UP AND I BREATHED EASILY ONCE MORE
TAKE MY ADVICE:
STOP THAT COLD WITH MISTOL!
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.
Mistol
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

GROCER (to customer): "You remember that son of mine who used to serve in the shop? He's won a boxing championship in the Army."

Customer: "I remember him. I suppose it's the lightweight championship he won?"

* * * *

THE young student who was in war training wrote home to his mother:—

"I have put in a whole month now washing dishes, making beds, peeling potatoes, and sweeping floors. I tell you what is it, mother. When I get back home from this war, I'll make some girl a jolly fine wife."

* * *

THE bashful naval officer on leave was having a hard time making conversation with a company of young and pretty admirers.

"I suppose you've been in the Navy long enough now to have become thoroughly accustomed to sea-legs?" one of them suggested.

"I wasn't looking at 'em at all", he blurted, blushing.

* * * *

"AREN'T you ashamed of yourself? asked the temperance reformer. "Day in and day out you are in a state of intoxication. You know what such dissipation leads to. Already you show the symptoms of a men on the verge of delirium tremens. And I understand that some poor girl has been foolish enough to accept your proposal of marriage. I shudder for her, and for you!"

"Never mind, old chap," replied the hopeless case. "The girl I'm going to marry is a snake charmer."

* * * *

A BATCH of German prisoners had just arrived and were being marched to the internment camp.

Round a bend on the canal nearby a barge came slowly into view. The bargee cracked his whip to warn the lock-keeper of his coming.

Immediately the prisoners broke ranks and ran in all directions.

"Hey!" roared the camp commandant.

"S'alright, sir," said a Tommy. "They've been eating so much horseflesh lately that every time they hear the crack of a whip they breaks into a gallop."

CALLER: I'd like you to paint a portrait of my late uncle.

Artist: Bring him in.

"I said my late uncle."

"Well, bring him in as soon as he gets here."

* * * *

HITLER, accompanied by one of his staff, entered the German Propaganda Department.

Seeing a queer-looking object on the floor, Hitler exclaimed: "I didn't know you kept tortoises here."

"We don't, mein Fuehrer," replied the officer. "That's Dr. Goebbels with his tin hat on!"

* * * *

WHEN I was introduced to your wife the other day, I was sorry to discover that she is rather deaf."

"Rather deaf? Do you know, old boy, we once lived close to a gasworks, and one night a huge gasometer exploded!"

"Good gracious! I'll bet your wife heard that!"

"Yes, she did. She turned over restlessly in bed, and grunted anxiously: 'John, you'll have to get something for that cough'!"

"SO I took a course in first aid. Is he good at it?"

"A little hasty sometimes. A man was nearly drowned yesterday, and the first thing Tom did was to throw a glass of water in his face."

* * * *

SAID the smart little waitress, tripping, up to the customer, "I have devilled kidneys, calves' brains, pigs' feet, chickens' livers and . . ."

"Forget it!" growled the customer. "I have a headache, corns and a bunion, as well as a hunger. Tell your troubles to someone else and bring me ham and eggs."

* * * *

A MAN bought a canary from an animal dealer.

"You're sure this bird can sing?" he asked suspiciously.

"He's a grand singer."

The customer left. A week later he reappeared.

"Say! This bird you sold me is lame!"

"Well, what did you want—a singer or dancer?"

"NOW, girls," said the restaurant manager to the waitresses, "I want you all to look your best today. Add a touch of lipstick and take a bit more trouble with your hair."

"Something special on?"

"No. The beef's tough."

* * * *

A FELLOW was trying to dodge military service.

'I'm afraid my short-sightedness will prevent me from doing any actual fighting," he said.

The M. O. replied, cheerfully; "That's okay, old chap. We've got special trenches for the short-sighted ones. Right up close to the enemy—you just can't miss seeing 'em!"

* * * *

IN a small Scottish town air-raid wardens went round the churches, quietly advising ministers to dismiss the congregations.

But in the case of one, zeal overcame patience. He opened a church door and shouted at the top of his voice: "Get to Hades oot o'here, the whole darned lot o'ye."

Our Humorist At Large

"Isn't it funny. A week ago I adored John. Now I can't stand the sight of him."

"Yes! Men are so changeable."

"No, the Smiths don't get on together, my dear. You see, she says what she likes about his relatives, and he says what he doesn't like about hers."

"That fellow Johnson has been saying things about you, Murphy."

"Och! He can say what he likes so long as its not thrue."

80% LESS DRIVER EFFORT

Chevrolet's Vacuum Gear Shift

Of all the numerous advances which Chevrolet has pioneered, the vacuum power shift with steering column control has scored the most spectacular success since it was first introduced in 1940. The reason for this is believed to result from its large contribution to the convenience, comfort, and safety of motoring.

The vacuum mechanism and the controls mounted on the steering column have been refined in several respects in the 1940 Chevrolet. Operation has been improved by means of a new mounting, on the side of the transmission housing where the actuating unit is readily accessible for inspection. The controls within the driving compartment have been redesigned and re-positioned, so as to present a more pleasing appearance, although operating characteristics remain as before.

For the benefit of motorists who have not yet driven cars thus equipped, Chevrolet engineers describe the vacuum power shift as a power-actuated booster which relieves the driver of 80 per cent of the effort once required to shift gears. The driver simply selects the gear desired, by means of the convenient lever at his fingertips, and the vacuum-actuated mechanism responds to his gentle pressure on the lever, completing the shift.. The gear-change pattern is the familiar H-type, with the lever pointing to the left instead of upward as on the old conventional shift. It is as if the H were laid on its left side, the neutral position being the centre, downward and ahead being reverse, backward being low gear, upward and ahead being second and backward high.

The shifting mechanism is so designed that the gears can be shifted manually, in case a depleted battery makes a "push start" necessary. The linkage between the shifting lever and the gear mechanism was carefully worked out with this possible requirement in mid.

Chevrolet's new Vacuum Power Gear shift.

LEFT. Kashmiri Tapestry Weaver.

★

RIGHT.—"Shy Bride"

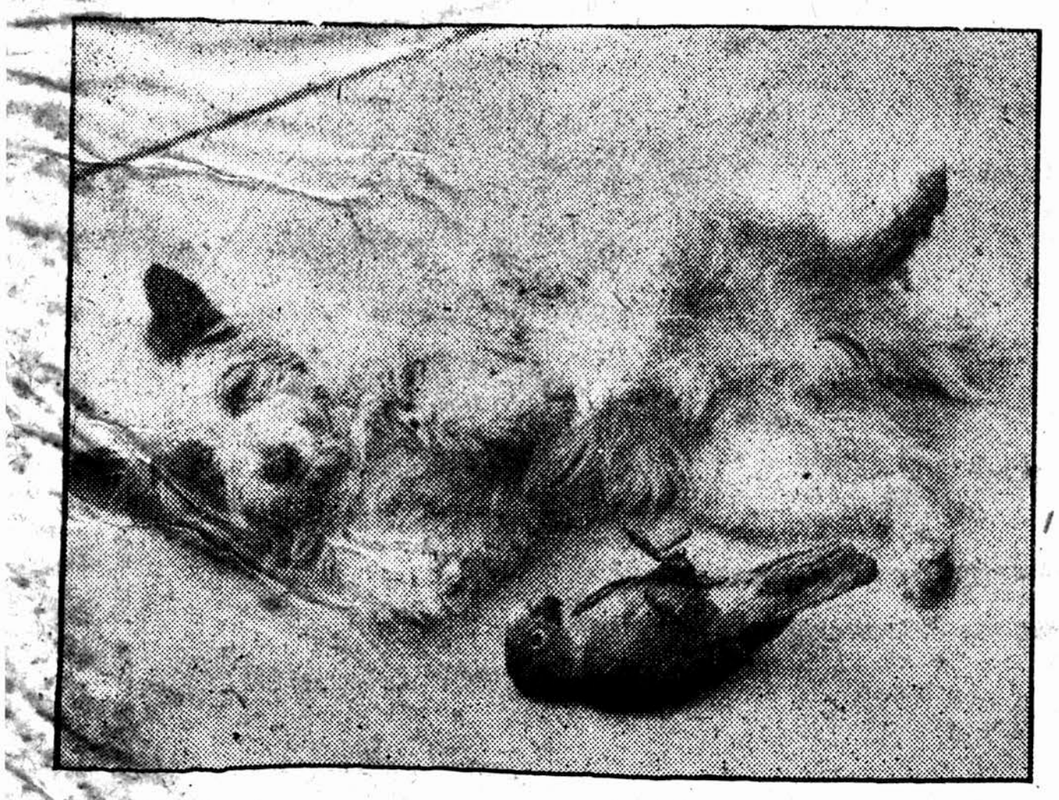
(Photos by Miss Wahida Aziz).

★

"HAULING THE BOAT"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

★



"Polly Laura", a parrot, and "Rex", pets of a British Coast naval training depot, perform their favourite trick—"going sick".

"Feeding Time"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

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